The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3735. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

Details of the Operations at Charleston.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR FORT SUMTER.

Some Advice to Peace Democrats.

How they can Best Aid their Allies in the South.

Meeting of the Virginia Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

We have received our late Southern files, including Richmond papers, to Tuesday last:

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF OPERATIONS PRELIMINARY TO THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 4.

There has been some confusion in the accounts from Charleston, which has prevented a clear understanding of the several relative positions of operations on Morris Island. From the correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, we have, however, a connected statement, which we present in substance as follows:

On Tuesday night, the 25th ult., the enemy attempted to take our rifle pits, which lay about four hundred yards in front of Battery Wagner. They were unsuccessful, being repulsed with severe loss. On the next evening about seven o'clock they commenced a severe bombardment of our position, ending with another assault on the rifle pits, in much greater strength than before. The struggle was a long one, the cannonading lasting until two o'clock that night. But this time the enemy remained in possession of the pits. They immediately set about strengthening their position, and pressing the advance of their sappers; and according to the correspondent whose account we are following, advanced their trenches that same night, within two hundred yards of Wagner, doing this under a heavy fire from our troops.

It will, therefore, be seen that the struggle has come to close quarters, and will probably be used in a hand-to-hand fight. We copy below from the Charleston Courier, of the 31st ultimo, some details of subsequent operations, the general purport of which, however, we have already had by telegraph:

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

During Friday night and Saturday the shelling from the enemy's land batteries was unusually slow, on our James Island batteries, however, keeping up a constant and vigorous fire in reply.

Until yesterday no formidable attack has been made on Fort Sumter since the attack of the monitors on Sunday morning, the 23th inst. The attack was short in duration, *but the fire very accurate, and owing to causes, we trust now removed, very dangerous.*

It may not be indiscreet to mention in general terms the fact that had the fire been then continued, in all probability the magazine would have been made unsafe, or had an early renewal of the attack taken place the fort might have been blown up. The monitors, however, drove off. Seven days have since elapsed and the powder since then placed beyond danger.

About 4½ yesterday afternoon Battery Cheves opened on a sidewheel steamship transport loaded with troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The enemy were also observed landing heavy guns from a propeller.

The firing Sunday afternoon was kept up regularly between the enemy's batteries at Fort Moultrie, battery Cheves, Haskell and Wagner. The monitors are reported working continually and cautiously on an advanced battery at the rifle-pits, and yesterday afternoon kept up a steady fire from one Parrott gun.

Later in the day, however, they had succeeded in getting two more in position, and, at last accounts, had opened a heavy fire on battery Wagner from three Parrott guns.

Out of a little over eight hundred shots from the four Yankee batteries fired at Fort Sumter yesterday, hardly one hundred struck the fort, all the rest falling short, *showing a proof that the enemy's guns are losing their efficiency.*

The enemy, it is reported, has mounted new guns on his batteries Nos. 1, 2 and Cadgerry Hill. Two of these guns are believed to be 300-pounder Parrotts. He has also mounted a very heavy gun in the battery at Cadgerry Hill.

There has been no change of importance in the position or number of vessels in the fleet. Very heavy firing commenced at 8 o'clock last night, and still continued at the hour of closing our report, 12 o'clock.

BEAUREGARD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27, 1863.

GENERAL: The Commanding General has witnessed with genuine pride and satisfaction the defence made of Fort Sumter by Col. RHETT, his officers, and the men of the First regiment of South Carolina regular artillery—noble fruits of the discipline, application to their duties, and the soldierly bearing of officers and men, which mark the organization of the regiment. In the details of war no greater defence was ever made, and no work ever before encountered as formidable a bombardment as that under which Fort Sumter has been successfully held.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOS. JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

To Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Commanding First Military District S. C., Charleston, S. C.

INFORMANT FROM THE ENEMY.

A letter-bag of the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, with letters to friends at home, dated as late as the 29 inst., floated ashore on Sullivan's Island Beach Sunday, and is now in possession of our military officials at headquarters. By letters from Capt. WARING to mate, and letters of other officers, we are informed that the vessels have been engaged in the work of lifting up our harbor obstructions by night operations, and actually made the attempt last Wednesday night with their monitors and gunboats, of which the *Ottawa* was one.

The programme, as we learn, was for the *Ironsides* to engage Fort Moultrie while the monitors ran by. Violent squalls of wind and rain are given as the reason for turning back before reaching the obstructions, of which, by the way, the letter writers have apparently such a wholesome dread and high estimate.

The letters state that the attempt was to be renewed on the night of the 29th instant, (Saturday.) As it did not take place, it is presumed that heavy weather again intervened between the monitors and our obstructions, which yet stand intact.

We observe by the letters that the Captain of the *Ottawa* was sick on the 27th. This fact, however, did not prevent him from writing home *model letters for husbands*, in his long and minute descriptions of his daily life and events, and in the expression of his ardent conjugal affection.

From these late effusions we learn, as was anticipated, that "a very many of the officers in the fleet are breaking down, and being sent home continually, from the incessant wear and tear of them in this hot climate."

It appears, too, in the attempt to destroy our obstructions, the monitor *Passaic* got aground, and came near being abandoned by her crew.

The Ottawa had thrown 98,000 pounds of shot and shell, and apparently 11,000 pounds of powder. A number of important documents were found, which it is not deemed prudent to enumerate.

A VISIT TO THE FORTS.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

At 9 o'clock last night, I accompanied Gen. RIPLEY in his barge, in company with Capt. ROSE, of the Austrian army, to make an inspection of the forts. We first visited Sumter, 3½ miles from the City, and found the garrison actively employed in protecting the walls by piling tiers of sand-bags in the inside, some twenty feet thick, the walls of the fort being six feet thick, thus making an obstruction of brick and sand of twenty-six feet to realize the shock of the enemy's shot. The men seemed in the best of spirits, and from the lively mirth which prevailed, one would have supposed that they were enjoying a frolic. In the centre of the fort was a large mortar which every now and then threw its shell through the air over the enemy's works on Morris Island. We were entertained at the quarters of Col. RHETT, who is in command of the fort, and who expressed every confidence of it being able to stand any assault from the enemy. The quarters of the officers are very comfortable, and are roomy and well ventilated.

We next pulled over to Cummings Point, at Battery Gregg, which is thirteen hundred yards from Sumter, on Morris Island. While crossing from the fort the shell of Sunday whizzed over our heads, while occasional shells from the enemy's mortars were seen to burst over Battery Wagner. It was a similight night and but a light wind prevailed. We soon landed at the beacon, there being but little surf, and waded up through the mud to the officers' quarters. *Here we found all quiet, and preserved three nerves to ride down to Battery Wagner, which is about three-quarters of a mile down the beach, being 1,300* yards from Sumter in an air line, and four and a half miles from the city. The ride along the surf was very pleasant, and had it been moonlight would have afforded a very fine view. We passed several waterline batteries, and found the island strongly picketed, being frequently hailed before we arrived at the fortifications.

The entrance to Wagner reminds one of the descriptions of robbers' caves which he reads in his boyhood. Entering a narrow passage on the north side, you pass through the centre of the bastions of the work, which is supported by immense timbers and rafters, covered over with earth and sand some 30 feet thick. The interior of the work is called the bomb-proof, where the quarters of the officers and men and the magazines are. The garrison was all alive; battle lanterns seeking to and fro; men cheerful and in good spirits. We were received by Col. HARLLSON, of the Third Georgia, acting Brigadier commanding the forces on Morris Island, and were presented to Capt. CUMMINGS, Chief of Artillery; Capt. HUX, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. G. M. DEVEE, A. A. G., and Lieut. WADE CONER, all of Col. HARLLSON'S staff—efficient and most gallant officers. From the centre of the battery we ascended a pair of steps to the east bastion, or on face of the battery, over the glacis to the ramparts and parapet. Here we were watched with considerable interest the bursting of shells from Sumter over the enemy's works. Our pickets are about 150 yards from the enemy, and a detachment was being sent out at the time to relieve them. *For prudential reasons*, I am not permitted to give your readers a more perfect description of the works. It is very close in the bomb-proof, but the men frequently sleep outside, except when heavy shelling is progressing.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FINAL RESULT—SOME ADVICE TO THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 4.

Following out its natural career, the Administration of LINCOLN has already become, at the North, a despotism more foul and more grinding even than that which we forsaw he would establish over us, had we acquiesced in his election. For two years and more the Northern Democracy have been the vastest slaves under the heel of the Republicans. Pleaded, inquitted, imprisoned, fined, fined, drummed, grilled, dragged forth to fight, not for a cause, but to serve a loathsome faction and a vulgar tyrant, shot down like dogs for resistance, they would, indeed, be the veriest worms, if thoughts of resistance and revenge had not entered their souls and become to them a fixed and living purpose. Taught to look upon the power of the Federal Government as a thing so formidable that it were better almost to defy Omnipotence, they have shrunk long from a conflict with it. The idol of the savage may be a harmless block of wood or stone, but it is *Moloch*; and it was with this that poor heathen, who had never truly learned to worship justice and liberty, instead of the Union which had been devised merely as a means to secure these great ends. Groping in this darkness, they could hardly realize the fact that the South was wrestling successfully with the power of the Union, before which they daily bowed and trembled. They thought it was but a temporary delay, the end certain, and that very soon, the invincible Federal Government would again claim sway over our fair land, and our people rest the day they had dared to brook its power. But two years and more of successful war by the South has at last taught the Northern Democracy that their past caution and timidity was unnecessary, and that a manly stand at the beginning would have saved them all their shame and suffering, and averted the slavery they are now forced to endure. If eight millions of whites can defy the Government of LINCOLN, with twenty millions at its back, with command of the sea, immense military resources, *why might not they assert the manhood they claim to possess, and strike one bold blow for liberty?* Are they to wait, forever, and endure every extremity of oppression and indignity, while the South spurns the same yoke which they have accepted? Such are the thoughts which have been gathering strength and volume at the North. The masses are beginning to tire of Mr. LINCOLN'S despotism, of his war, his taxes, and his conscription. *They feel that their real enemies are the Republicans, and that they must put them down sooner or later. Just now they are conscious, they strike the nearest foe; but when it is struck they will marvel at the ease with which the work has been accomplished.* What it wants now most of all is, not a riper state of public opinion, or a more fervent, concentrated hatred of their oppressors, but an intrepid leader. And that this leader will soon be found who can doubt that knows aught of history?

The North has a struggle to go through before she can prosper; *and be free—a struggle not with us, but* with the elements of faction and crime in her own bosom. The cancer is there, and it must be cut out, the sooner the better. A war with the South does not mend the matter. It is not true, that to stop the war with us is ruin to the North. We know not how a sane man can thus argue. To attain the firm ground of a prosperous society and a conservative Government, the course of the North is a plain one. The war with the South must be stopped, and that as speedily as possible. But this is only half the work. It is all that our interests absolutely require, but not all that humanity would teach other societies to do in their behalf. The conservative men of the North must put down and crush out the Abolition, infidel and agrarian element in their midst, before they can ever hope for solid peace in their own borders. Short of this, there is for them no safety; no hope of order, progress, or rational liberty. Let them daily wish or postpone this duty, and severe convulsions far eclipsing the French revolution, are before them. To accomplish this result, a revolution, by arms is the necessary and proper means. Let them set to work at once. Lincoln may be apparently strong, but so was Robespierre before the Convention plucked up courage to oppose him. One bold effort by the Northern Democracy, and his power will topple to the ground, far more swiftly even than the edifice of tyranny was constructed. Nor will it cost much bloodto effect it. *It will cost certainly far less as each month and day that one blood from submission to a single usurpation.* And, when they get the power in their hands, they will do well to show no foolish pity to any of the leaders of this Republican party—to LINCOLN, SEWARD, GREELEY and the rest.

One and all they richly deserve the gallows; and if the Democrats fail to inflict the doom, in any case, upon these miscreants, the world will wonder, and history record it as a lamentable act of folly. This done, next let them proceed to establish a stable Government; install conservative men; cherish good will with all nations; cultivate justice and moderation, and abandon that dream of universal empire, which has been the source of so much crime and so much blood. They have a fertile country, a fine climate, habits of industry and, did they but know it, a future. With these, and a conservative government, they can be prosperous, (it is remarkable, Eugene, although no longer able to control the destinies of the South, that they are true pride and self-reliance, they would never admit that their prosperity depended wholly on an alliance with us, and acted at once to make their future on the arts of peace and industry.

AN INVASION FORESHADOWED.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 8.

Conscript officers, except in occasional instances, are not annoyed by applications for exemption by any but those having valid reasons. This is as it should be. The country *demands* the services of its best and bravest defenders, and in the future, as in the past, the South will be found equal to the great struggle upon which, with a consciousness of right and a trust in God, she entered "with a calm step and even pulse." Nothing but victories can enervate her, or demoralize her army. The retreat of JOHNSTON from Centreville increased her armies, and enabled them to resist at Williamsburg and startle MCCLELLAN and the whole North by absolute victory in front of Richmond. The halting back of LEE from Pennsylvania is working a similar effect. Women, and even children, are urging on the laggards, and they find it as uncomfortable to stay at home as to face Yankee bullets. Truly is he who, liable to military duty, hesitates to go at once to the field, a dastard.

It will not be surprising if Gen. Lee should avail himself of the present fine condition of his army, and the unsettled state of his adversary, to advance on Meade, or, perhaps, again try his fortune on the other side of the Potomac. But prudence suggests that little be said on this subject. The people confide fully in the wisdom and devotion of Gen. LEE, and are fully assured that he will do whatever, under the circumstances, seems best for the cause.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 24.

A Southern paper, some weeks ago, threw out a suggestion that the Confederacy should arm some five or six hundred thousand negroes, and precipitate them upon the Yankees. The suggestion was doubtless to frighten the Yankees; but it has imposed upon a few of our own people. *The proposition is too preposterous for serious discussion. It is enough to say it would be exchanging a profitable laborer for a very unprofitable soldier.* Let the Yankees have negro armies. Nothing but their cowardice could have betrayed them into such a folly. They use the poor creatures as breastworks, but then for with very little advantage.

The Southern people are willing to employ their slaves in any way that would tell most against the enemy. *But it has yet to appear that they can do so in any manner so effective as in raising food for our armies.* Some may be occasionally used in ditching and throwing up breastworks, and it is possible a limited number might be advantageously substituted for teamsters; though, in respect to the last, there may be doubts. In the main, no doubt, the most useful function compatible with their capacities is that to which they are accustomed—hoe-raising.

"HALF OF THE ARMY ABSENT FROM DUTY."

From the Richmond Examiner.

Unless the Confederacy now resorts to the death penalty for desertion, it must fight the enemy with unequal weapons. Moral suasion, public contempt, the influence of women—all that species of nonsense is the stuff of cannonpapers. The salvation of the country, and the safety of the army itself depends upon the arrest and condemnation of the authorities. They have the power to, put an end to the worst calamity of desertion, which has, under the great name of "absenteeism," been the bane of the army, and the true source of our calamities, from the day when the first battle of Manassas was fought down to this hour. The silly cry for more conscripts, *while half the army is absent from duty*, is as wicked as it is stupid.

So long as the law and practice of the regular army of the Confederate States is little more secure than that of the old field militia organization in time of peace, recruits cannot fill its ranks more than the pouring of water into a tub without a bottom can fill that tub. It may, however, ruin the country which might otherwise feed and pay the army which we would have, if deserters were punished; or it may engage the greater part of the population, no age or sex excepted, in a general conspiracy to conceal the "absent without leave."

THE RAID ON KANSAS JUSTIFIED.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The accounts of QUANTRELL'S retreat are as little worthy of belief as the report of the conquest at Lawrence. According to these accounts, six command scattered, and eighty of his men have been overtaken and put to death in cold blood. That LANE and his horde of miscreants have indeed seized and murdered eighty citizens of Missouri in cold blood, is quite probable; but that they were QUANTRELL'S men is not at all probable. *The expedition to Lawrence was a gallant and perfectly fair blow at the enemy*, but as it fell into the hands of the population, found it implacable and accumulated beyond description. no doubt can be entertained that it will be made the excuse and pretext of every species of atrocity in Missouri, until the Confederate leaders do what they ought to have done, and what they are falsely accused of doing. A resort to *levée en masse* in its most decisive form is the only hope of safety in Missouri, as it soon will be everywhere.

GOLD FALLING.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

What is of more immediate interest to us, gold has declined in price nearly four hundred per cent., it is said in ten days. In the face of our late disasters in the Southwest, and the anxiety about Charleston, it is cheering to find that all the efforts of the brokers and speculators have been unable to keep up the unnatural price of gold, or rather to maintain the unreasonable depreciation of Confederate currency. We are encouraging in the justice of these remarks by the *Economist*:

"The brokers have certainly done a great mischief. These men have a direct, manifest interest in diminishing the value of Confederate currency; they have the whole matter under continual manipulation; and it is impossible to keep them from having a hand in those things that they will not get many Confederate notes for their gold as they possibly can.

It is a dreadful trade; and the indications of peremptory action by several State Legislatures, toward stopping the traffic in gold and silver, and, above all, *in Federal greenbacks*, and thus doing what they may as States to uphold the Confederate credit, have already given a healthier tone to our financial system.

ROBERT TOOMBS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We find the following letter from Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS in the last number of the Sumter *Republican*:

WASHINGTON, GA., Aug. 7, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., asking my authority to republish the report that I am in favor of reconstruction," was received this evening. I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. All offers of the kind I will meet with the thousandth of our countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle-field. Use this letter as you please.

Very truly your friend, &c.,

R. TOOMBS.

Dr. A. BEES, Americus, Ga.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A MESSAGE FROM GOV. LETCHER.

The Virginia Legislature met in special session at Richmond, on Sept. 7. Gov. LETCHER sent in a message, by no means so formidable in length as some of the documents which have formerly issued from his pen. He says:

"The war has now been in progress for more than two years and a half, and has been prosecuted *against us with a ferocity unparalleled in all past* struggles between contending parties. It has been conducted upon the disproved principle or subjugating us, either by force of arms, or by visiting upon our people the horrors of famine. Hence it is, that foiled and defeated again and again upon the field of battle, they have accepted the policy of desolating our farms, destroying our crops, burning our dwellings, stealing and carrying away our property, leaving our wives and children to perish by the slow torture of starvation. It is no longer a war for the preservation of the old Union as it was originally proclaimed by them, but is, has become a most malignant and scoundrelly beyond description, no doubt can be entertained that it will be made the excuse and pretext of every species of atrocity in Missouri, until the Confederate leaders do what they ought to have done, and what they are falsely accused of doing. A resort to *levée en masse* in its most decisive form is the only hope of safety in Missouri, as it soon will be everywhere.

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GEN. GILLMORE'S SUCCESSES.

Details of Operations to Noon of Monday Last.

The Alleged Repulse of Our Forces from Fort Gregg.

Two Days' Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries.

They Succumb to the Hot, Rapid and Devastating Fire.

Morris Island in Full Possession of Our Forces.

Nineteen Pieces of Artillery Captured.

INTERESTING GENERAL ORDERS.

FROM OUR Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sunday, Sept. 6, 1863.

Aside from the regular siege operations, an adventure now and then seems to come in as a bright portion of the proceedings. An event previously referred to as likely to come off, occurred last Friday night, and although the result was not all that could be desired either on that occasion or a subsequent occasion, when a similar attempt was essayed, yet the scheme was well conceived and would undoubtedly have been successful had not accidental causes interposed.

On the night in question a force of 300 men, selected from the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Third New-Hampshire and Seventh Connecticut regiments, the whole under the command of *Maj. SANDFORD*, of the Seventh, embarked on board twenty row boats, and proceeded cautiously up a little creek running in about the centre of the marsh on the left of the island. Having reached the mouth of the creek they struck out into the bay and began to reconnoitre their position. Everything thus far favored the project in view—namely, *the spiking of the guns on Gregg and the blowing up of the magazine*. The night was dark, it being moonless till a late hour, and the enemy was apparently unaware of the approach of a single boat; much more of so large a body of men, in their immediate rear. Steadily and carefully the boats advanced, under the direction of the intrepid leader, until a point within about fifty yards of Gregg had been gained, when unfortunately a naval boat commanded by Lieut. HIGGINSON, which was on its way to report to Major SANDFORD, intercepted a rebel craft containing a wounded Major, an Assistant Surgeon and eleven contrabands, going from Gregg to Charleston. The boat had proceeded but a short distance from the beach when it was discovered by Lieut. HIGGINSON, who immediately gave chase and captured it, but not until he had fired, without effect, some fifteen roubds of musket-shot. Orders had been issued to the command to intercept all transport carrying reliefs or supplies to Gregg, it not being anticipated such worthless game as that encountered would be on the road. As it was, however, all would have been well if the musket firing had not alarmed the enemy in the forts and put him on the *qui vive* for what might transpire. It was evident from the numerous signals exhibited and exchanged that he understood what was going on, and it was deemed prudent by Major SANDFORD to abandon the enterprise that night and to return to the place from which the boats were launched. He and his men arrived safely in camp at about midnight, bringing with them the thirteen prisoners, including the two officers mentioned.

Possessed with a determination to carry out his plans, the gallant Major, still undaunted and sanguine, asked permission to renew the attempt on the following night—last night. His request was granted, and again he selected a force of 275 men from the Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth New-York and Third New-Hampshire regiments. This time only sixteen boats were taken, the other four used on the preceding night having been unfitted for service. It was designed during the day to make the expedition one of more import than that assigned to the affair of Friday night, but for some reason, the original plan was laid aside, and the project circumscribed to the spiking of the guns on Gregg and the explosion of the magazine. The necessary implements for doing the work were judiciously distributed among the men, and shortly after dark away they went up the creek to the bay. They were not discovered until the boats had got to within twenty-five yards of Gregg. Then the sentinel at once gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the rebels "up and a volley of musketry from about twenty pieces. They also fired from a howitzer, but the depression was imperfect, in consequence of the short range, as the contents of canister passed harmlessly over the heads of the men. Now came the time for the boats' crews to spring to action. Maj. SANDFORD gave the command for the men to forward and beach their boats. Four boats, in one of which was himself, were already nearly launched, but as fate would have it, the oarsmen in the remaining boats became frightened, and a sort of a panic ensued, which the conduct of a certain naval officer, who persisted that Major SANDFORD had touched at the wrong place, and otherwise showed his cowardice, did not in the least allay. The shells passing to and fro between our batteries and James Island, and directly over the heads of the men in the boats, although at a tremendous elevation, served to make them quaver; and when they came to face the music at Gregg, their imaginations completely got the best of their valor. The fault, perhaps, was made with the officers than the men. Had the several officers followed the example of Major SANDFORD, and promptly encouraged their commands, the men would, probably have leaped forward with a cheer, and performed their duty like heroes. But when the officers tremble, who can blame the men for showing signs of weakness? So the second time the expedition returned, having accomplished nothing, and sustaining a loss of four men wounded. Lieut. HIGGINSON, who had charge of the naval howitzer, proved himself equal to the emergency. He performed his part valiantly and well.

It was ascertained that only about 35 men were in Gregg at the time. The moment the boats were discovered, a man was seen to mount a horse and dash with all speed toward Wagner. By the time the boats were well off into the stream, 600 rebels had collected on the beach. Signal lights were sent up from Gregg and answered by all the surrounding forts. Pinckney fired two shots. In the early stage of the proceedings a calcium light was seen on Gregg, but when the rebels saw it drew our fire they wisely extinguished it.

The Major captured Friday night is named F. F. WARLEY, and belongs to the Second South Carolina regiment. He was wounded slightly in the leg. The name of the other officer is CHERRY, an Assistant Surgeon. The Major was wounded at 1 o'clock that day by a fragment of shell. The boat in which they were taken was used as a dispatch boat. The crew claim to be citizens, but their talk and manners unmistakably prove they are or have been soldiers. They are all close-mouthed. The officers were sent to Hilton Head.

On Saturday morning at daybreak, Gen. GILLMORE commenced the work of breaching Wagner. With this view all the heavy guns were turned upon that point. The *Ironsides* and two monitors also took part in the engagement so that when the land batteries slackened fire, the iron-clads were ready to continue the work. In this manner, the army and navy alternating at intervals, the cannonading was kept up with relentless fury till night, when sufficient firing was maintained to prevent the rebels repairing injuries. Sumter and all other rebel works were out of the programme. The fire, hot, rapid and destructive, was concentrated on the devoted head of Wagner. Every shot appeared to tell. The amount of metal thrown into Wagner yesterday was enormous. Great volumes of sand rose and enveloped the fort at each discharge, and holes large enough to admit an ox team were continually being bored and filled up again. Heaps of sand were first knocked on one side by the land batteries, and then knocked back again by the navy. A more perfect game of shuttle-cock was never played. To attempt, under such a storm of iron, to even sight a gun would have been considered a freak wild enough to appall a mad-man. The smallest human being ever made could not have been stored in any portion of the fort outside the bomb-proof without being hit dozens of times. The lines of the fort are so disfigured that the best engineers would be puzzled to define the original shape without the aid of previous knowledge. How many feet of sand cover the guns of the fort, it would be impossible to estimate. Once or twice during the day the muzzle of a gun was exposed to view by means of a shot that threw aside the earth, and then, like a drowning man at the last moment, disappeared beneath the surging sea of sand. A shot struck one gun so as to set it up on end, and the next sent it flying heels over head, nobody knows where. Eight feet of protection, according to the opinion of Col. TURNER, the chief artillery officer, was removed from the bomb-proof at 7 P. M. Everything that is done now is clear gain. The rebels have more than *they want to do to take care of their own persons*, without thinking of patching up damages.

From daylight yesterday morning till this moment—midnight—the bombardment has been progressing with unheard-of vigor. For three hours to-day all fire of the monitors besides the *Ironsides* were engaged. What to-morrow's sun will reveal we know not; but one thing we do know, and that is, every rebel sheltered under Wagner's bomb-proof stands as good a chance for sacrifice as did ever a lamb in the light green of its slayer. Surrender they must, or else become victims. Already the engineers have run a sap to within 100 feet of the ditch on our right, and 25 feet beyond the line of the forts bastion on our left. The fate of Wagner and Gregg is plainly marked. Like Sumter, they must fall.

The following are the recent casualties:

Aaron Spencer, Co. A, 54th Mass—back, died.
Chas. Van Allen, Co. A, 54th Mass—died.
John W. Gepes, Co. H, 99th N. Y—both legs, died.
S. C. Wolf, Co. F, 157th Ind—shoulder.
Sol. Howell, Co. A, 24 N. Y.—died.
Alex. Hay, Co. F, 99th N. Y.—head.
Henry Butterwick, Co. D, 104th Penn—back, died.
Aaron White, Co. E, 52d Penn—both feet.
Adam Bard, Co. H, 52d Penn—leg.
John O'Brien, Co. E, 97th Penn—hip.
Ed. Hays, Co. G, 47th N. Y.—back.
Ed. Leonard, Co. G, 47th N. Y.—back.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND arrived at Hilton Head on the 4th.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863.

Wagner and Gregg were evacuated by the rebels at 12 o'clock last night.

To Gen. GILLMORE must be assigned the honor of achieving another splendid triumph.

The engineers have done their duty, and done it faithfully and well.

The Stars and Stripes now float majestically over the fortifications.

Seventy prisoners, including a Captain, a Surgeon and a Navy Lieutenant, were captured by a party under command of Maj. SANDFORD, of the Seventh Connecticut regiment. The prisoners were endeavoring to push off in boats from Gregg, and were intercepted by our men, who were also in boats.

The guns in both forts were spiked.

When our forces entered Wagner, a lighted fuse leading to the magazine was discovered, and extinguished. A few moments later, and a terrific explosion would have ensued.

The guns found in Wagner consist of

Four naval howitzers.
One siege howitzer.
Two columbiads.
Two rifled pieces.
Three carronades.
One siege mortar.
One field piece.
In Gregg were found
Three coborn mortars.
Two field pieces.

Making a complement of nineteen guns of various calibre in the two works.

But few of the guns are in good condition. Most of them are completely and forever disabled.

The bomb-proof in Wagner had not been penetrated. Inside were discovered a man dying from wounds, and near him two dead bodies.

The garrison, embracing 1,200 men, occupied in boats, with the exception of the prisoners above mentioned.

The first intelligence we had of the evacuation was brought by three deserters, who came into our lines at about 1 A. M.

Numerous torpedoes are scattered over the premises, but as yet they have caused us no injury.

The dead and mangled bodies of men and animals pave the causeway from Wagner to Gregg.

It leaks that Capt. GARNER, the Chief-Engineer of the rebel works on Morris Island, was killed by the first shot thrown from our batteries.

Our engineers express the opinion that the fortifications were formidable beyond all comparison.

It is now demonstrated that earthworks can be taken when the task is placed into the hands of skilful and experienced engineers.

This morning Moultrie and the batteries on James Island are shelling the captured forts with a vengeance. But they will soon learn how easily their guns can be blocked.

As will be seen by the following orders an assault on the rebel works was ordered for this morning:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211.—1. Fort Wagner will be assaulted at 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, the 7th inst., by troops to be designated by Brig.-Gen. TERRY, who will command in person.

The artillery fire on the work will be kept up till the troops mount the parapet, and will then cease at a given signal.

The assault will be in three columns, as follows:

First—A column of two small regiments of picked troops will debouch from the advanced trenches, mount the parapet of the sea front, and the bomb-proof and traverses, spike the guns, and seize and hold the sally-port.

Second—A column of one brigade, drawn up right in front in the trenches, in rear of the first column, will debouch upon the beach by regiments, pass the front of the fort, file sharp to the left, and mount the parapet of the north and west face, regiment after regiment, as they gain the requisite distance.

Third—A column of one brigade, left in front, will follow behind the second column, and deploy across the island in rear of Fort Wagner, facing Cummings' Point, with skirmishers well out in front.

2. The guards of the trenches will be held in reserve at their appropriate stations. The balance of the infantry force of Gen. TERRY'S command will be kept under arms from and after 8 o'clock in the morning, ready to move. The batteries of field artillery will be held ready for action near the Lookout.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
EDW. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following communication has been received from Col. MANN, the General officer of the trenches last night:

9:30 P. M.

Gen. GILLMORE: The General officer of the trenches sends his compliments and congratulations to the General commanding, from the bomb-proof in fallen Fort Wagner. His confidence in God and Gen. GILLMORE is unshaken.

(Signed) Col. MANN.

The following document was picked up in Wagner this morning:

Col. RHETT:—It will be impossible to send reinforcements. You have 1,400 effective men. With the General's direction, see the Twenty-fifth S. C. V. at Cummings' Point. Our gunboats will fire on the mouth of Vincent's Creek, and the Sullivan's Island batteries will play in that direction.

W. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

Sept. 5, 1863. By signals.

The navy are lying off Sullivan's Island. They have not opened as yet this morning.

LATEST.

NOON—Monday, Sept. 7.

At 6:30 this morning, Admiral DAHLGREN dispatched a flag-of-truce to Sumter, supposed to be for the purpose of demanding the surrender of that fort. If the demand is not complied with it is believed he will again bombard that pile of ruins.

The preparations for making the assault this morning were complete in every particular. Each of the officers commanding the assaulting forces was furnished with a diagram of Fort Wagner, showing the approaches thereto, also the location of the reserve force, which was 200 yards from the fort.

Gen. TERRY, commander of the troops on the Island, was to lead the attacking party in person.

The amount of ammunition left in Wagner and Gregg was considerable.

Numerous fierce-looking pikes, having hooks near the end, were fixed in the sand on the slopes of Wagner for the purpose of resisting an assault.

Wagner and Gregg are each occupied by a regiment.

There is no firing of any consequence at the present moment. The iron-clads are in position to open on Sumter.

WHIT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER OFF CAPE RACE.

The French Cabinet Debating the Expediency of Recognizing the South.

The Seizure of the Florida Recommended by French Journals.

A DECLINE IN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Sept. 2, and Queenstown 3d, passed this point at 6 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived out on the 1st.

The steamers *Saxonia* and *New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 3d.

It was vaguely reported that the French Cabinet had debated the expediency of recognizing the South. No final decision was arrived at.

Some of the French journals recommended the seizure of the *Florida* at Brest.

European politics are unchanged.

Commercial News by the City of Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON—Sales for two days 14,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 5,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is firm and quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, MEAD & Co. report Flour quiet; quoted 18s. @25s. Wheat quiet and steady at 7s. 6d. @8s. 3d. for Red Western. Corn steady; Mixed 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions generally steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon unsettled. Lard firm at 50s. @53s. Tallow quiet. Butter firm. Ashes inactive. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice flat. Rosin steady at 20s. Spirits of Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum firm; refined 2s. 6d. ₩ gallon; crude £19 10s. @£20 ₩ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Wednesday Evening.

Breadstuffs steady. Sugar steady. Co

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

At the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, MARGARET WILKINS, a colored girl, 16 years of age, was put on trial for stealing $250 in greenbacks from JAMES MCCLOSKEIN, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Fiftieth-street. MARGARET was a chambermaid in the house where the complainant lodged, and was charged with taking his pocket-book from under the pillow, where he had deposited it for safe keeping, but had denied it in the interrogating suggestion it. The pocket-book was finally restored to the owner, and as there was no positive proof that the prisoner had taken it, or if she did take it that she intended to keep it, the jury convicted her.

MAGGIE WILLIAMS, a good-looking woman of ten town, born in England and aged 30, was next placed at the bar charged with robbing a returned soldier from Albany, named JOHN JONES, one of $42 in United States Treasury Notes, at a crib kept at No. 26 Centre-street. The proof was very clear against MAGGIE, but the details were hardly fit for publication. She was convicted and sentenced for two years in the State Prison.

After the sentence, while the prisoner was being led out at the railing, she espied the complainant JONES, and immediately rushed at him, seizing him by the hair, and pouring out imprecations and oaths upon his head, together with blows. JONES had passed through the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh without a scratch, but MAGGIE'S battery was more powerful than the rebels'; and would have laid him low, had not the officers of the Court interfered and rescued him from her clutches.

BRIDGET HERROW was then placed on trial, charged with arson, in setting fire to a public house kept by PETER C. MARTIN and JOHN WHELAN, No. 79 Prince-street, on the 14th day of May last.

While the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. STEWART, was opening the case to the jury, he casually made the remark that the prisoner, if convicted, would be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years; whereat BARNEY rushed to her feet, and commenced haranguing the Court and jury in the wildest manner, declaring that she would never go to the State Prison 10 years; that the whole charge was false, &c., &c. She was finally reduced to quiet, but continued so only a few minutes, when she again jumped up and rushed toward the female witnesses who were present to testify against her, but was seized by the officers, and after a good deal of difficulty, was subdued the second time. The Court soon after adjourned.

On Friday morning the case was resumed. Mr. G. L. SEYMOUR, counsel for the prisoner, suggested to the Court that his client was barely a fit subject to be tried in a Court of Justice, as there were serious doubts of her sanity. Mr. STEWART, on behalf of the People, said that he did not wish to try a crazy woman, and if there were really any doubts as to her sanity, that question had better be committed to competent judges before the trial proceeded further.

Mr. SEYMOUR finally concluded to go on with the trial, and a large number of witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appeared that the prisoner was employed as a servant in the establishment kept by MARTIN & WHELAN, which was a sort of liquor saloon and dance-house, and that while there a difficulty occurred between her and the proprietors. On the 14th of May a fire was discovered in the basement of the building, but it was extinguished before any damage was done, and the prisoner was soon after arrested, charged with an attempt at arson. While the witnesses were being examined, the prisoner several times got excited, and jumped from her seat toward the witness stand to seize the persons who were testifying against her; but by dint of counsel, she was finally removed from the Court-room. The character of most of the witnesses for the People was shown to be rather dubious, one of them an Irishwoman, who stated that she was married to a negro.

The case occupied the entire day, and the examination of witnesses was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. As two of the jurymen belong to the Jewish faith, and desire to participate in the holidays of their Church on Monday and Tuesday, the further hearing of the case was postponed to Wednesday, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Late Robbery in the Navy-yard.

$130,000 MISSING—ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION.

On the 13th of last April a safe in the Brooklyn Navy-yard was broken open, and the sum of $130,000, in Treasury notes, was abstracted therefrom in a very mysterious manner. The money had just been received from Washington for the purpose of paying off the men connected with that department, and the abstraction of so large a sum created, as our readers will remember, much excitement at the time. When the intelligence of the robbery was sent on to Washington, an agent of the Navy Department was immediately dispatched hither, and as thorough an investigation as possible was at once made. No definite clue could be obtained as to the guilty person. The crime was a bold one, and the disappearance of so large an amount of money at the time and place above indicated, was regarded by all as very remarkable and mysterious. Several of our best Detectives were employed to work up the case and to trace, if possible, the money and the thief. As a stimulus to greater efforts, a reward of $10,000 was offered by the Government for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the money. Many officers have, from time to time, been engaged in the case, but up to yesterday nothing could be learned of the person who committed the robbery.

Detectives MCCOZZ and ELDER yesterday took into custody a man named WM. SAYER, an Englishman by birth, and well known by the Police officers as a bad character. The officers set out that there is very strong evidence that he is the man who robbed the Navy-yard safe of the $130,000. Sergeant YOUNG believes that he has the right man, and is fully determined to make a thorough investigation of the case. SAYER was arrested some time ago, charged with having, in company with one JACK RANN, robbed a Canada Bank of the sum of $96,000. SAYER went to Europe immediately after the robbery and returned in March last.

The Sixth District Enrolling Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In an article in your paper of the — inst., having reference to the seizure of a car on the Sixth-avenue Railroad by WM. L. STEPHENS, a clerk of Deputy Provost-Marshal FARR, you, unintentionally doubtless, do injustice to Commissioner LAMONT and Surgeon POWELL, the majority of the Board of Enrollment. They repudiate entirely the arbitrary and unjustifiable act referred to. But Capt. FARR seems to have ignored these gentlemen and, in pursuance with him, made his own appointments and taken sundry official steps without either their consultation or approval, and which are deemed entirely unauthorized by law. No wonder that, in view of this state of things, subordinates should assume to act on their own responsibility. Charges have been preferred against Capt. FARR, which it is hoped will be speedily heard.

UNION.

The above comes to us from a reliable and intelligent source. We do not see that it much helps the majority of the Board; if they are so entirely ignored, why do they submit to it, thus encouraging all the proceedings? The fact is, this Sixth District office is in a muddle. There is a wrong somewhere which should be promptly remedied. Certainly the action of the leisure and other offensive conduct, officially rebuked by the Provost-Marshal, in having a potent hand in adding to the unpopularity of the draft in that District. As to the charges against Capt. FARR if they are made, the public interest demands their prompt hearing. One of the charges, it is understood, is the employment of a deserter in the office, and his appointment as a Deputy, with power to make arrests. This appears preposterous on its face, yet it is gravely asserted to be a fact. Provost-Marshal-General FRY could be advantageously occupied here for a few days.

Heavy Riot Damages.

The amount of the claim made against the County for damages of the armory at Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue is $307,052 71; of this amount $97,529 are for machinery, tools and fixtures; the balance for finished and unfinished carriages. But 1,402 carbines finished were secured by the rioters. This amount is only a small portion of the loss installed by the destruction of the factory, but is all that claim can be made for. The greater loss is entailed by the stoppage of a business which was just being most successfully entered upon, and which has required upward of a year to get prepared for. The machinery and tools could not be replaced within that time. They require to be of the best and most perfect character, the finishing touch by constant experiment.

Important Order, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—In pursuance of directions from the Commander-in-Chief, the commandants of regiments of this division, who were on duty in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in June and July last, will, without delay, make full reports of the services rendered by their respective regiments during their absence from the State. To be sent to the office of the Major-General, on or before the 15th inst. Commandants of regiments are directed to furnish the pay rolls of their regiments for services during the late riot, and publish an order under General Order No. 1 of the 17th August last, on or before Monday, the 21st inst.

Such deficiencies of this division as have been drafted into the service of the United States can be immediately supplied on application to the Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, Gen. [illegible] in Duane-street, where the necessary blanks can be obtained. Every member of this division so drafted is earnestly urged to procure a competent substitute, to whom the Supervisors will immediately pay the amount agreed upon, not exceeding $300. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.
Official: ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

The return game between these clubs took place yesterday, at Hoboken, and terminated in favor of the Atlantics by the result of the 5th innings, the previous game being in favor of the Mutuals, by 17 to 16. There were between five and six thousand persons on the grounds, and excellent order and good feeling prevailed during the match, and friendly speeches by Mr. BYRNES, of the Mutual, and Mr. BARCOCK, of the Atlantic, and counter cheering, which made the glasses dance on the well-spread refreshment table, cemented the renewed good friendship between these famous clubs. The play was first-class, and the decisions of Mr. HUSSEY, the Umpire, just.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.	ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.
Goldie, l. f.	0	Pearce, c.	3
Wandy, c.	1	Smith, 2d b.	2
Hunt, 3d b.	2	Price, 1st b.	0
Brown, 2d b.	0	Pratt, c.	0
McKever, p.	0	Galvin, 2d b.	0
McMahon, s.	2	Champion, p.	1
Campbell, 1st b.	3	Start, c. f.	2
Harris, c.	0	St. John, l. f.	1
Fallon, r. f.	3	Earle, r. f.	1
Total	11	Total	10

Umpire—Mr. HUSSEY, of Henry Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MCGOWNIA and MOWLEIN.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	2	3	0	1	5	0			11
Atlantic	0	3	0	1	0	6	5			15

GOTHAM VS. STAR.

A match was played yesterday afternoon at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the "Old Gotham" and "Young Star," which was won in handsome style by the young 'uns, young GEO. WARNER, of the St. George's Cricket Club, doing some tall fielding and respectable batting for the first time in the senior Base Ball Club, of which his brother HARRY, of the St. George, has been so long the cynosure. Both parties had a very friendly time together.

The following is the score:

GOTHAM CLUB.	Runs.	STAR CLUB.	Runs.
Thorn, b.	1	Mitchell, 2d b.	4
Steem, c.	3	Waddell, 1st b.	1
Forsyth, 2d b.	0	Norton, l. f.	3
Squire, s.	2	Herbert, 3d b.	2
H. Wright, c.	3	Lennox, r. f.	0
G. Wright, l. f.	4	Thompson, s.	2
Mooney, r. f.	0	McDermid, c. f.	0
Southworth, 1st b.	2	Kelly, p.	0
Welling, 3d b.	0		
Total	15	Total	22

Umpire—Mr. SHAW, of Henry Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Shafer and Regan.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	0
Star	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	4	2

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEW-YORK.

The second Elevens of these clubs played their return match, on Thursday, at Hoboken, and victory perched again on the banners of the Red-Cross Knight, notwithstanding the New-York Eleven were first and second eleven members of several active or semi-defunct clubs. The contest was decided by the result of the first innings. There more but few persons on the ground. Mr. JACKSON, of the Troy Club, made a fine 17 for New-York, and young GEORGE WRIGHT made a most brilliant 60 for St. George.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—1ST INN'S.	R.	N. Y. CLUB—1ST INNINGS.	R.
Ford, b. [illegible]	0	Bell, b. Haughton	0
Mumford, b. Surtees	0	Hall, b. [illegible]	0
Kendall, c. Hall, b. Surtees	0	Jay m. c. Jones, b. Kendall	0
G. Wright, lbw., b. Lester	60	Lester, b. Kendall	12
Dr. Wright, b. Lester	0	Jackson, b. Kendall	17
Gordon, b. Lester	3	Crossley, c. Mumford, b. Wright	3
Surtees	1	Kendall	0
Gilenbugh, b. Tyler	15	Tyler, c. Vanderlin, b. Haughton	0
Vanderlin, lbw., b. Tyler	0	Plumer, c. Haughton, b. Kendall	2
Jones, run out	14	Kendall	20
Hobbs, not out	0	Partridge, lbw., b. Kendall	0
Byes, 11; lb., 3; wides, 22	37	Beach, c. G. Wright, b. Kendall	0
Total	146	Clarendon, c. Kendall, b. Wright	3
		Byes, 6; wides, 4	10
		Total	66

In St. George's 2d innings they had scored 68 runs for a loss of 7 wickets; when time was called, Mr. CLARENDON not out for a good 28.

The benefit for the professionals will take place next week on the St. George's ground. Admission 50 cents.

The Turf.

TROTTING-MATCH ON UNION COURSE.

An unusually interesting trotting-match took place yesterday on this fine course, which has been refenced, and new stands erected. The contest was between two fast trotting horses from "Way Down East," *Lady Morrison* being driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and *Sorrel Dan* by DAN MACE. Previous to starting for the $2,000, it was found that the mare had a sore leg, and that it was bandaged, and the betting, in consequence, went up 4 to 1 in favor of the gelding.

First Heat.—Dan had the pole, and the best of the start, and won easily by four lengths, in 2:36½.

Second Heat.—The mare took the pole from Dan at the turn, and fairly out-trotted him, although he ran for a considerable distance; he succeeded in lapping the *Lady* at the three-quarter pole, and by a smart brush headed her on the home-stretch, and came over the score a length in front, but it was declared a dead-heat on account of his previous running. Time, 2:35.

Third Heat.—This was won easily by *Dan* by two lengths. Time, 2:35.

Fourth Heat.—This was the best contested heat of the race, the horses being lapped round the first turn, and barely daylight between them, as *Dan* led for the balance of the mile, which he won by half a length in 2:37. When the mare gets right again, we may expect to see some fast time in the next contest.

RECAPITULATION.

Trotting match, $2,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace names s. g. *Sorrel Dan*.....1 2 1 1
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Morrison*.....2 1 2 2
Time—2:36¼, 2:35, 2:35, 2:37.

Several purses and stakes have been offered by the proprietors of the Union Course, and some stirring times are expected in trotting circles this Fall.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Central Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"La Due D'Olone".....Auber
3. "Il Bacio (The Kiss)".....Arditi
4. Selection from "Maritana".....W. V. Wallace

PART SECOND.

5. Grand March "Militari," op. 51, No. 2.....Franz Schubert
6. Overture to Ferdinand Cortez.....Spontini
7. Selections from "Wm. Tell".....Rossini
8. The 23d Psalm.....Mendelssohn

PART THIRD.

9. Styrian Melodies.....Kuhner
10. Melange from "Louise Miller".....Verdi
11. Capt. Rogers Quickstep.....A. Dodworth
12. Adelaide Waltzes.....Lamotte
National Pet Pourri.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS' OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1863.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

SIR: A contract has been entered into with Dr. H. LEE JARVIS, No. 13 West Thirty-fifth-street, New-York, for medical attendance upon the officers of the regular army stationed in New-York City, who may require his services during the absence and detail of Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, U. S. A., on other duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. J. SLOAN, Surgeon U. S. A.
In Medical Director.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A RELIC.—Mr. H. F. JONES, proprietor of a hotel in Washington, has shown us a suggestive relic of the days just before the rebellion, in the shape of a gold-headed cane, bearing the superscription, "Ex-President JOHN TYLER to his son, Gen. JOHN TYLER, 1856." Mr. JONES came into possession of the cane in rather peculiar circumstances. Gen. JOHN TYLER stopped at his hotel in 1860, and after he had been there a week, constantly drunk, Mr. JONES presented his bill, amounting to about $60. True to the principles of the F. F. V.'s, Gen. TYLER scorned to pay any attention to such base pecuniary demands, and Mr. JONES forthwith proceeded to eject him from his establishment, making use of such applications as the emergency demanded. As Gen. TYLER reached the lowest step of the scale, he valiantly turned, and raising the identical cane in question, which he said his father had presented to him, he, one of Young Yankee, he threatened to thrash Mr. JONES. By a skillful flank movement, the belligerent General was left sprawling upon the pavement, and the cane was transferred to Mr. JONES' possession, where it has since remained. During the session of the Peace Convention in Washington, Mr. JONES called upon Ex-President TYLER, who was one of the delegates, and stating the circumstances, offered to give up the cane if the board bill was paid. The Ex-President took pocket-book the time, and the cane therefore did not again change owners. Now Mr. JONES proposes to melt down the gold and sell it for whatever he can get.

PRESENTATION AT THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORE.—The employes at the Public Store, No. 16 Broadway, on Thursday presented quite unexpectedly to Gen. JOSEPH S. SMITH, Storekeeper, a splendid gold watch and chain, as a token of their appreciation for him as a strictly honest public officer, and in remembrance of his many acts of kindness toward them. May his truly patriotic heart never find this watch beating aught but true Union time under the Stars and Stripes.

LAW REPORTS.

WILLS Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate:

George Anderson, Andrew Thomas, Seward Marshall, Henry Chauncey, Louise J. Arey.

They contain nothing of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Louise Allington vs. Wm. M. Allington.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sherwood.

Simpson vs. French.—A piece of tender before suit brought may be treated as a nullity, unless the money be paid into Court. Motion denied, with $7 costs; but defendant may amend his answer on terms.

Conner vs. Coyle et al.—The defendant may be let in to try the action, on terms stated in the papers on file.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rachel Acker vs. James Acker.—Motion granted so far as to allow $10 per week to plaintiff until the coming in of Referee's report.

Jennette A Maroney vs. Michael A. Maroney.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 11, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 108½	500 Har. Railroad	139
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cp.	107	do	139½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	103	do	140
2,000 Treas. 1-2-3 dys.	99	do	141
10,000 Corp. Cou.	103	do	142
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N.	99½	do	b30. 142½
6,000 Ohio 5s, 6s, '99...'00	87	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	33
11,000 Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90...'63	60	100 Reading R.	b10. 110
6,000 Mo. 6s, 5 cts.	57½	do	110
5,000 do	57½	do	b10. 110½
1,000 La. State 6s	62	do	b10. 110¾
1,000 R. 6th M. Bo.	100	do	b10. 110¾
5,000 do	100½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	119
5,000 do	100½	do	119½
2,000 C. P. & O. 6s, Ps.	122	do	119½
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	do	119½
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	82	1,200 M. S. & N. I.	90
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. 1st M.	81	do	b10 90
1,000 do	82	do	90½
1,000 Mil. & M. 1st pref.	91½	do	90½
2,000 Mil. & M. 2d M.	79½	do	90½
20 North River Bk.	100	do	90½
40 Bank of Commerce	103½	do	90
10 St. Nicholas Bank	108	do	90½
60,000 Am. Gold	139½	do	b30 90
10,000 do	139½	200 Chi. & N. W.	34
10,000 do	139½	do	34½
20,000 do	139½	9 Ill. Cen. R. S.	114
10 Canton Co.	31½	do	114½
100 do	32½	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	114½
10 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	101½	do	b30 114½
200 Quick. Mat. Pref.	35	do	b30 114¾
100 do	31½	200 do	114¾
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	3	1000 do	115
100 Min. Mining Co.	67	200 do	b30 114
400 Am. Cent. Co.	5	200 do	b10 114
1000 Ill. Cen. Co.	5½	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	115
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	200	1000 Clev. & P. R.	98
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	133	200 do	98½
200 do	133½	200 do	98¾
200 do	133½	200 do	b30 98¾
200 do	133½	200 do	98¾
100 do	133½	200 do	b30 98¾
100 do	b10 133¾	200 do	b30 98¾
100 do	133¾	200 do	98¾
100 do

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Cor. 6th Av. and 13th-st.—Rev. G. C. Cone will commence a series of "Sunday Evening Lectures for the Young," on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Mark, 12—Love for God. Sept. 20—The Blessed Character. Sept. 27—Neglected Children. Oct. 4—Young Men. Oct. 11—Young Women. Oct. 18—The Vocation. Oct. 25—Young Professors. Oct. 31—Young Deacons. Nov. 8—Young Elders. Nov. 15—Young Trustees. Nov. 22—Young Pastors. Nov. 29—Up Town. Dec. 6—Our Present Evangelizing Agencies. Dec. 13—The Redemption of Our City. These discourses will contain much statistical information. The object of delivering them is to show the need of a more extended diffusion of the Gospel among the destitute masses. Sunday School every Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST., N. Y. M. E. CHURCH—REUNION Services on SUNDAY. Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D. Dod will preach on SUNDAY, at 10¾ o'clock A. M. Love feast and sacramental services at 2½ o'clock P. M., presided over by Rev. CHARLES H. HARRIS. Rev. J. P. KERRANCE will be present at 7½ o'clock. All the members and friends of the church are affectionately invited to be present.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 4½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, FROM WISCONSIN, will preach in the Church of the Reconciliation, corner of the congregation worshiping at the corner of 43d-st. and 9th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 13, by a distinguished Methodist Clergyman. In the Evening at 7½, by Rev. THOMAS W. HOSKINS, (Presbyterian,) of Tennessee.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 9th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, 13th inst., Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES HARPER, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. COOPER, of Philadelphia. Special collections will be taken up at each of the three services.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 594 Broadway, corner of 426-st. Afternoon Conference. Subject—Second Providence in Another Form. Prayer Circle on Wednesday evening, at 7½, at same place. Collections taken up.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach in Botanic Hall, No. 97 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. All the friends of the new weekly paper, The Herald of Life, and of Coming Kingdom, and Perfect Order and Unity, are earnestly requested to attend the afternoon service.

MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur-sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. MASSEBEAU. The second service in this Church will hereafter commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 7½ o'clock, as heretofore. Morning service as usual at 10½ o'clock A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in 42d 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Rev. Nathaniel G. Dickson, D.D., Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

CAMP MEETINGS ON SUNDAY, AND throughout the week, at Leffert's Park, Pompkins and Gates ave., Brooklyn. Love-feast at 10 o'clock A. M., preaching at 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting by the 14th Regt. New-York M. E. Church. De Male-av. cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes. Fare five cents.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—The services in this Church will be resumed, please God, on SUNDAY, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. The usual Children's service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Addresses, Prayers, short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st. 4 hence to the Points.

"A CHRISTIANITY FOR THE TIMES" will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the EVENING, upon *Infidel Testimony to the Value of Christianity.*

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rev. F. VINTON, D. D., Rector. This Church will be reopened for morning service in the French language, on SUNDAY, Sept. 13. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. W. CARGILL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting hours evening service, commencing at 8½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE NEW Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., will be opened on SUNDAY. Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, D. D., Editor Evangelist, will preach morning discourse. Rev. Dr. R. D. HARGRAVE will officiate in the evening.

REV. WM. A. BARTLETT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening's discourse will be—"Worship, its Nature and its Art." Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. S. S. HELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the lecture-room of the Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject for the Morning—*The Fall of Pontius Pilate's Wife.* The Afternoon—*The Fall of Man.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—On SUNDAY, (10th inst.) MORNING, by Rev. L. J. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn. In the EVENING, Rev. Moses BALLOU will consider *The Relations and Movements of the Catholic Church.*

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—5th-St., between Broadway and 4th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is invited to attend. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE MERCER-STREET CHURCH, HAVING been necessarily closed for the last two Sabbaths, will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, the 13th inst. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT H. BOOTH, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY, (13th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, at No. 29 East 20th-st.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½. Afternoon, at 3, Communion. The public are invited. Seats free.

THE PROPHETIC PREACHER, BISHOP Roberts, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 153 Bowery, on *The Rooming of Jacob's Lion.* Seats free, and strangers in the City particularly invited to attend.

REV. DR. SCOTT, LATE OF CALIFORNIA, will preach in the 34-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th-avs., next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, in the morning, and at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SELDEN J. FINNEY, THE ELOQUENT apostle of free thought, will address the Friends of Progress at Dodworth's Hall, SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST. near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Sunday-school children. Rector of the Church of the Reconstruction, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

PROF. MATTHEW—NEW-CHURCH, FORTY-first-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject on SUNDAY—*Christ's Threefold Nature as both Man and God.* Evening subject—*Lot's Wife.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN Church—Adams-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. The pastor, Rev. EDWARD J. KOONS, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, near New-Haven, on SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be taken. All welcome.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY next, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway two blocks. Preaching every SABBATH by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Sunday School 9 and 2.

DR. JUNKINS WILL PREACH IN THE Central Church, corner Greene-st. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 229D-ST., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Rev. R. L. STANTON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Varick-place.—Rev. WM. H. GOOKE will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
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The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,

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TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,

believing this course to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—ANY FAMILY WISHING TO obtain an unexceptionable cook, will find one who cannot be surpassed in all styles of French, English and German cooking, pastry, confectionery, both ornamental and plain, and in the management of large families. Address A. B. C., 941 Broadway.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a retail store; will go out of the City; has had experience in the business. Address C. D., Box No. 20 Post-office, Wilmington, Del.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a first-class man; lately arrived in this country, and has excellent reference from the City of London. Address or apply, for two days, to F. J., No. 19 West 13th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect. Good reference given. Apply at the Intelligence Agency, No. 76 Fourth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as a private family, who knows his business thoroughly, can give several years of the highest City recommendation. Address D. H., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity, and can give the best of City and country references. Address, Box No. 200 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a temperate, middle-aged man, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, English; has a thorough knowledge of his business. Can give the best of reference. Call on or address G. F., at Smith's Accelsior, No. 60 Liberty-st.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a man of long experience; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address A., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a good waiter, and can come with the best of references; has no objections to go to the country. Address C. C., Box 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., Room, No. 5.

A HEAD WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a competent colored man, as head waiter; he has served in that capacity for a number of years. Inquire at No. 60 West 30th-st., of Thomas Tuite, Esq.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—GENTLEMEN in want of a man to design plans and lay out their grounds; plant orchards, vineyards, &c., understands scientific farming, draining, planting hedge-rows, &c., can refer to a practical man by addressing PRACTICAL, Buchanan's Nursery, Elizabeth, N. J.

TWO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a store or office, by two men who understand each other's business; one has the qualifications of a good salesman, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; has been three years in a similar employment. Satisfactory references. Address S. C., No. 101 Times Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—BY a book-keeper for a first-class provision and commission house; is writing on a set of Sept. 1st. Address P., Box No. 2,069 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

927 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the highest pay to first-rate experienced hands, both hearers and finishers. Also, operators on Grover & Baker's machines. Apply all day at 27 Grand-st., between Broadway and Centre. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 927 Broadway.

A COAT CUTTER.—WANTED, A COAT CUTTER in a fashionable merchant tailoring establishment; a liberal salary will be paid to the first-class man; none other need apply. Address Box 3,256 Post-office, with real name and reference.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED FOR the country, a good English, Scotch or colored Protestant girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Address Box No. 4,356 Post-office, stating where she may be seen.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SOBER, HONEST man, as porter in a first-class boarding-house. Apply immediately at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway.

COOK WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESiding about five miles from the Brooklyn ferries, in a house furnished with all the modern improvements, desire the services of a respectable Protestant cook. Her sleeping will be attended to her late employment. She will be required to assist in washing and ironing. Apply between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to-day, at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A PERMANENT situation, with moderate salary, may be had by addressing (with terms, &c.) Box No. 76 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO *has had experience, and can take entire charge* of a private family, and be companionable to an invalid lady. Address Box 1,156 City Post-office, giving particulars and reference.

SILK HAT-FINISHERS WANTED.—TO *Work at Newark, N. J.*—*The very highest prices paid* to first-class finishers. Apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—A FEW steady first-class plate-makers can hear of a situation by applying to CORHAM & CO., No. 3 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK IN THE BOOK-store of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children. Those references required. Apply to No. 324 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR A FIRST-class Life Insurance Company. Address Box No. 5,063 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any exposure or climate. E. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FIRST PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding cologuard of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water, for family use. These articles, so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED,
A FEW TONS OF
NEW WHITE COTTON RAGS.
Apply to DAVID B. GREEN,
Cotton Broker, No. 132 Pearl-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses from ⅞-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—SLATE-STONE MANtels, roofing slate, blackboard slate, tiles, tubing, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE COMPANY,
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. CLARK'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 180 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Visit this out.

PERSONAL.

THE MESSRS. MANSFIELD, PRINCIPALS of the Rockland Female Institute, will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Monday, Sept. 14, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., when they will be happy to see those who wish to make inquiries with reference to admission to their Seminary, which reopens on the 17th inst.

INSTRUCTION.

EUTOPEAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 49, 51 and 53 (formerly 45 and 47) East 20th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Will open its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic, and collegiate.

The Five Graduate Courses will commence the 16th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.

For further information apply at the Institute or address H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST.

The Ninth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

New classes will be organized on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

The Institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Sciences. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.

Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.

ISAAC N. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O'LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The lectures and exhibitions of the

NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL

are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience, the arrangement, the accommodations are unsurpassed. The personnel of Professors is unchanged, consisting of Prof. C. A. BERNARD, The Classical and Scientific department, over, as heretofore, under the charge of Mr. AT. BEDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of the principal, Miss E. M. MORRIS. Applications may be addressed till Sept. 5, at 63 Bleecker-st., after that date at the Hall, 67 and 71 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six additional children between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of mentally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, at No. 5 Bond-st. The school year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a few of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the higher English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 5 East 26th-st.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 26 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY,
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Clinton-st.

The Autumn Session will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9,
A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS YOUNG'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 25 East 16th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863.

Circulars may be obtained at Burnham's bookstore, No. 43 4th-av.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING
SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 344 5th-av., corner 30th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 49 and 51 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

The Fall session will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, and applications for the admission of new day and boarding scholars received at the above address, or at our residence, No. 47 East 4th-st. Circulars may be had at the principal book-stores, or at the Institute. Dr. H. GERICK, ROSALIE T. HEUMANN, S. ROESSLY.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, proposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 6½ West 14th-st., near Fifth-av., for Boys. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Kingsbridge, N. Y., after that date at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE.—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. This eminently French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children offers all the advantages of European education, great able corps of teachers. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD.
Née de Rochemontey.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the University of Cambridge, England, physician and ex-scholar of his college, now resident in New-York, has several hours during the day at his disposal, and would give instruction in mathematics, classics, English literature, modern languages and music. French, &c. The advertiser proves his qualifications by the fact of his being a professor in one of the public schools. Highest references. Address S. B., Station O, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, the school offers unequaled facilities in those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—RE-opens Sept. 14. Mrs. WM. JONES receives ten pupils, who enjoy every academic advantage conferred by the well-known private home, and the association with the beneficial influences of secluded position, and a private family circle. Circulars at Mr. LOW'S, No. 823 Broadway.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 63 EAST 22D-ST.—The Fall term of this select school for young ladies and misses will open Sept. 16. English branches, music, languages, drawing and painting; private classes for boys, and pupils received to call at their residence. For further particulars inquire of MRS. BUSTON or MISS MALLORY, Principals.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics, music, drawing, &c., &c. The Academic Year, 10 months, opens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 813 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by competent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, New-York; Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Rector; Middletown, Conn.; and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ENGINEERING AND NAUTICAL INSTITUTE, No. 30 Cooper Union, N. Y. J. O. TOY, C. E., Principal.—Thorough Academic, Collegiate and Engineering courses given. Private Instruction when desired. Terms moderate. Special department for civil engineers. Call for circulars, or address the Principal as above.

INSTRUCTION IN FANCY DRAWING AND Painting.—Gentlemen's Residences, including triangulations or horse-work on fortifications, surveys, &c. Samples of work may be seen at No. 21 Chambers-st. JAMES T. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, late of the U. S. N. Ordnance Dept. Classes in Schools.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN AN AIRY and beautiful situation in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive to her family, and to instruct with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies and children, at their residence, No. 64 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. Reference kindly permitted to gentlemen whose daughters have been several years in the school.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission to the Collegiate Department will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room. Class exercises will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J. Fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 30.
A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. S. DWIGHT, }

MRS. H. RANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The classes, hitherto well conducted, and courses of studies pursued, will be continued.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. Classical, Commercial and military. HENRY W. SIGLER, A. M., Principal. Commences Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good schools are deposited, for your free use, with MR. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open MONDAY, Sept. 14, at corner 5th-av. and 36th-st., entrance 1,156 Broadway. Miss S. will be at home after Sept. 1, No. 48 East 36th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 16th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 48 West 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 49 Great-st., opening Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 4, to confer with parents.

There are three departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A.M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—W. G. PECK, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Natural Sciences—JOHN W. DRAPER, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Astronomy and Physiology—THOMAS DUNNE, M.D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thompson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnham's, No. 43 4th-av.

R. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 256 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the school, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons, of the past year:

H. M. Alexander.	Geo. Delapaul.	Prof. S. F. B. Morse.
J. Auchincloss.	Edmund Dwight.	H. A. Hoff.
Wm. A. Butler.	Parker Handy.	D. S. Schenck.
A. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	Rob. Schell.
W. B. Case.	Thos. Lebenthiller.	A. H. Trowbridge.
J. M. Cooper.	L. Lockwood.	J. C. Tucker.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. Howard, A. M., Principal.

LOCATED ON THE Hudson, 24 miles from New-York. Autumn session commences TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CATALOGUES AT CARPET'S Bookstore, No. 326 Broadway, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 343 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

SHOOLBRED'S HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

This Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th inst. For specific information, circulars, &c., apply at Mr. Wood's, Fulton-av., Brooklyn. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-av., corner of Washington-pl., 1 block west of Broadway. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens its Twenty-first Academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.

College business and modern language course for male pupils of all ages, (day and boarding.) Catalogues of Faculty, and of pupils who have graduated, addressing GEO. W. CLARKE, the Principal, No. 218 4th-st.

Students for the Naval Academy, West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.

ASSISTING PROFESSORS.

WM. L. AKIN, A. M.—Mathematics, Natural Science and Accountancy.
JOHN MACFARLANE, A. M., and HOWARD HINTON, A. B.—Languages.
T. PARSONS SAWIN, A. M.—English Composition, Rhetoric, History and Commerce.
PROF. E. ROESSLER—Elocution and Reading.
PROF. JOHN DURELL—French Language.
PROF. PAUL DYRSEN—German Language.
PROF. DAVID STANTON—Commercial Penmanship.
PROF. LEOPOLD THURE—Drawing and Painting.
MR. GEO. B. COMBS—Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c.
MR. BENJAMIN J. STURGES—Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, &c.
JAMES HYATT, M. D.—Lectures on Chemistry, Physiology, &c.

ADVANCED STUDENTS are admitted to the POST-GRADUATE Course. The Debating Society of Seniors held Wednesday evenings during Fall and Winter in the Institute. The Little Juniors, from six to ten years old, are under the special supervision and care of the Principal, whilst Washington-square furnishes delightful recreation for all. The Circulars to be had on application contains an EXTENSIVE list of the names of one hundred and fifty well-known clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens, who are the present patrons of the Institute. The following are a portion of them:

REFERENCES.

J. R. W. Sloane.	A. D. Gillette, D.D.	Jas. Porter, D. D.
J. B. Kalloch.	S. P. Wilds.	S. H. Isaacs.
	BOROUGHERS.	
Wolcott R. Beebe.	Jas. Wadsworth.	F. A. Conkling.
Wm. M. Vermilye.	Jos. F. Adams.	L. L. Lombard.
	PHYSICIANS.	
S. T. Hubbard.	Geo. Gourlay.	Sam'l D. Brooks.
Fred'k Humphreys.		
	LAWYERS.	
D. A. Baldwin.	Quintin McAdam.	Nich'a Quackenbos
	WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.	
John A. Aitkin.	Henry Dean.	Jas. Hardley.
Benedict Bernard.	Edward Dwight.	B. H. Howell.
Benj. F. Brennan.	Glenn Descher.	John B. Hilyer.
Geo. W. Brainerd.	H. R. Dunham.	Chas. G. Hoe.
N. A. Boynton.	H. B. Dupignac.	Aug. Hymael.
D. Bruce.	Alexander Elson.	Wm. Humphreys.
J. C. Cary.	David M. Evans.	George Jarvis.
C. R. Carpenter.	Jas. S. Elmore.	O. F. Jackson.
Wm. H. Cheetham.	Joseph Fatman.	Walling Kip.
J. V. Conover.	William Greig.	Jere'h Lambert.
W. H. Cornwell.	Wm. Gaynor.	Jos. Lawrence.
E. V. Carpenter.	Cyp'n. Hammond.	J. P. Lazarus.
Jas. A. Currier.	T. S. Halstead.	D. J. Marrener.
Ed. H. Mitchell.	D. Quackenbush.	Joseph Staples.
James Miller.	Josiah Richards.	Jno. B. Thompson.
David H. Mount.	Peter Schenck.	Jno. Wilford.
P. H. M. Reynolds.	L. Rushmore.	Jno. L. Turnure.
Geo. F. Nesbitt.	Daniel L. Starr.	Richard Terhune.
Jas. H. Nox.	Andrew J. Smith.	Jas. W. Valentine.
Jno. Nicholl.	Jas. Stevenson.	Jno. T. Terhune.
John Olendorf.	Gardner A. Sage.	Sam. Van Buren.
Francis Patterson.	Nelson Sherwood.	Lewis H. Watts.
William Pattison.	Daniel Sloan.	Edwin Wayte.
Geo. F. Putnam.	G. H. Smith.	J. T. Wilson.
F. J. Pfeiffer.	H. L. Smith.	Wm. Whittingham.
J. S. Pearce.	Ferdinand Sharp.	E. F. Mallory, &c.

A member of the Junior Class of Columbia College, who had never before studied Latin or Greek in the least, made all his preparation in those languages in one year at this Institute, and was admitted to the Freshman Class of that College upon regular and thorough examination. This Institute enables students to advance from one class to another as fast as their progress will warrant. Valuable improvements in the school-rooms have been made during the vacation for the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

Parents residing in Passaic, Bergen, N. J., Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., New-Rochelle, Irvington, as well as from all parts of New-York City, come daily to this Institute.

Parents are invited to visit the school, now in session, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or apply morning or evening to the Rector, who resides in the school building

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPADOUR.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S HERMAPHRODE.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, (No. 485 Broadway)—RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. ROSECRANS' official dispatch, announcing the capture of Chattanooga, says that the movement of our troops on the enemy's flank and rear is progressing, while the tail of their retreating column will not escape unmolested.

Gen. BURNSIDE has telegraphed to the War Department a brief account of his operations since the capture of Knoxville. He sent a cavalry force up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, which captured three locomotives and twenty odd cars. He headed another force, composed of infantry and cavalry, and watched on Cumberland Gap to reinforce Gen. SHACKELFORD, who held the enemy on the Tennessee side, while Col. DE COURCY held them on the Kentucky side with a brigade. The garrison, consisting of over 2,000 men, with 14 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender on Gen. BURNSIDE's appearance, without a fight.

Gen. BURNSIDE, it will be seen by our dispatches, has followed his success in East Tennessee by sending in his resignation to the War Department.

We are in possession of our special correspondence from Morris Island to noon of Monday, the 7th inst., giving interesting details of recent important events. The report from rebel sources that our troops had been badly repulsed in an attempt to carry Fort Wagner by assault, proves to have been unfounded. It grew out of the failure of a small night expedition which was formed to surprise the fort and spike the guns, but in this affair there were no casualties on our side. On the morning of the 6th our land batteries, in conjunction with the *Ironsides* and the monitors opened a terrible fire upon Wagner and Gregg, which was kept up with unabated fury until Monday morning, when it was discovered that the enemy, unable longer to bear the murderous fire, had evacuated both works, first spiking the guns, and made the best of their way by small boats to Charleston. The deserted forts were then taken possession of by Gen. GILLMORE, and 10 pieces of ordnance, besides large quantities of material of war, fell into his hands.

From late Southern papers we extract an interesting budget respecting the military operations and tone of public sentiment in Dixie. The South-side view of affairs around Charleston is not at all rose-colored, and one of the correspondents asserts that the bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 26th ult., by the monitors, would have resulted in its utter destruction had it not been, for the fortuitous cessation of the fire just as the magazine was momentarily expected to explode. The fleet then drew off, and the attack not being renewed for the next seven days, ample time was given to remove the powder beyond danger. The editorials in the Richmond papers are marked with the same grandiloquence and rhetorical flourishes that are always vastly more entertaining than instructive to the Northern reader. The Richmond *Sentinel* of Sept 4, consoles itself for the hardships which rebellion has brought upon the Southern people by indubitable signs, which it professes to see of widespread dissatisfaction in the North against the oppressions of the Lincoln Government. It advises the masses to shake off the yoke and strike a crushing blow against the abolition and infidel element known as the Republican party, and to show no foolish pity for such leaders as LINCOLN, SEWARD and GREELEY. The *Whig* jeers at the idea, mooted by a Southern paper, of arming the blacks and precipitating them upon the Yankees. The cowardly Northern invaders might use them in that manner, but Southern chivalry found they could be most profitably employed in raising food for the consumption of the white troops. Gov. LETCHER's message to the Virginia Legislature is briefer than his other documents of this sort have usually been, but the quantity of untruth which the paper contains seems none the less diminished in consequence. There are also among the extracts details of recent army movements that will repay perusal.

The Louisville *Journal* has reason to know, that, according to the present programme, Mobile is to be speedily attacked or at least invested. It attaches no importance to the telegraphic rumor that the enterprise has been abandoned.

A part of IMBODEN's gang of bushwhackers, reported as numbering altogether fifteen hundred, recently attacked a party of our men who were guarding a train near Moorefield, West Virginia. Our force at Moorefield only numbered three hundred, and were under command of Major STEPHENS. A portion of IMBODEN's men attacked STEPHENS' command, but were repulsed. Col. THOBURN, whose headquarters were at Petersburgh, fearing that our force might not be able to hold out against a heavy attack, sent orders for them to fall back to Petersburgh, which they did, taking off with them all their stores.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *City of Manchester*, which passed Cape Race last evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later to the 3d inst. The news is not very important. There was a vague report that the French Cabinet had debated the expediency of recognizing the South—no final decision being arrived at. On the other hand, some of the French journals were recommending the seizure of the *Florida*, in the harbor of Brest. There had been no change in European politics. Cotton had suffered a slight decline in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico by way of San Francisco state that it is proposed to form an alliance between the Juarez Government and the South and Central American Republics, with a view to resisting European aggression.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The only paper of interest that came before them was a communication from the Police Commissioners, transmitting a list of Special Policemen appointed during the riot. The total number is 1,098, a large proportion of whom never reported to be mustered out of service, and, therefore, there is no data for fixing their time of service; but 361 did report, whose services amounted, unitedly, to 1,991 days. The Specials were all sworn in on the 13th and 14th—chiefly on the 14th—and most of them served until the 17th of July. It is believed that an allowance of three days of service to each of the 1,337 men whose time of service is not recorded would be a fair average, making a total of 6,002 days of service to be compensated. The service was arduous and hazardous, and continued day and night. Regular Policemen receive $2 13 per day, and board themselves. The larger proportion of the Specials were fed at the public expense. Under the circumstances, the Commissioners recommend that they be paid $1 50 per day, calling for $9,003. It is doubtful that very many of them will claim pay, but the Commissioners propose to raise the necessary pay for all, and any surplus will be returned into the treasury. A considerable proportion of the men are poor, and expect pay for their services. Referred. Adjourned to next Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

An elegant flag was yesterday presented to the First Massachusetts regiment, now stationed on Riker's Island, on behalf of the citizens of Boston, Mayor LINCOLN, of that city, delivering a handsome and impressive address. Among the distinguished guests present, comprising some of the highest military authorities of this neighborhood, was the amiable wife of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The whole affair was handsomely conducted, and was highly creditable to all concerned.

The officers of the Swiss Society, of this City, met last evening, at Ittner's Hotel, on Grand-street, near Mercer, to complete their preparations for the grand Swiss Shooting Festival, or *Schuetzenfest*, which is to commence at Jones' Wood on the 16th inst., and continue for three days. All the arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and the *fête* will be the finest of the kind ever held in the United States.

Admiral DUPONT has been offered a public dinner by distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, but has declined the honor. In his reply, which is dated near Wilmington, Delaware, July 22, he says: "Till history shall lift the veil which translent interests, public or personal, throw over the events of that period, I owe it to my companions in arms to say that the country cannot over-estimate the obligations due the officers and men who, under my command, won in battle a foothold on the coast whence the Rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national authority; held that coast for four hundred miles with a grasp of iron, which the enemy strove in vain to break, and which foreign nations were compelled to respect; who illustrated the national arms by many brilliant exploits; were always crowned by victory when my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal. For myself, even if passing events have not already vindicated me, I can await the verdict of history, and in the meantime shall bear with me the grateful recollection of your kindness."

Richmond papers of Sept. 8 announce the arrival of Gen. PEMBERTON at Atlanta, Ga., so the report of his death must have been premature.

Gen. JOHN H. LOGAN is sick at home in Carbondale, Ill.

A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer* states that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been put on retired pay.

The Stock Market was lower on the Railway speculation yesterday and closed unsettled; Government Stocks firm; Gold and Exchange 1@2 ₩ cent. lower.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in moderate demand, yesterday,—the former at generally reduced prices. Groceries, Tallow, Whisky, Hops, Spices and Cotton attracted less attention. Petroleum was in fair request. Hay, Wool, Fruit, and Tobacco were in good demand. Metals were less active. Hides were selling more freely. The freight engagements were limited. Other branches of business presented no really new features.

Our Foreign Wrongs—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. SUMNER is to be thanked for his thorough exposition of the course of England and France in respect to our great struggle. It is something which has long been needed. One of the strangest things of this strange time has been the quietude with which our Congressmen have submitted to these breaches of international law and good faith. They have seemed to ignore entirely the fact that it particularly devolved upon them to appeal to the judgment of the civilized world. Our Secretary of State, and our Ministers in England and France, have done their own appropriate duties well. But their duties were purely diplomatic. Their arguments and their remonstrances were necessarily addressed to the private ear of Government only. They were bound not to know any such tribunal as public opinion. It was for our Senators and our Representatives in Congress to make manifest the indignation of the American people they professed to represent, and to invoke the severest condemnation of all people everywhere against the monstrous injustice we are suffering. It was for them to proclaim how international law, and how American precedent, debarred foreign governments from showing our rebels the slightest favor, and how every moral principle of the age entitled our struggling Government to the moral support of every civilized Power. They did nothing of the kind. From the beginning to the end of the last Congress, there was not a solitary debate, in fact not a solitary speech, of any weight, upon the subject of our foreign wrongs. The everlasting flood of Parliamentary impertinence on the other side of the water was met only by a dead Congressional silence on this. So far as depended on the men in our Capitol, Europe had a right to conclude that the once imperious Republic was thoroughly heartbroken, and ready to submit to any fate PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON might see fit to allot her. This quiescence was the more remarkable, because in such absolute contrast to the old habits. Time was, nay it always was, when a suspected clipper stopped, a stray loafer seduced into enlistment, a Mosquito Indian patronized, a patch of Pacific sand camped upon, a cod and mackerel ground curtailed—anything, even the ninth part of a hair sometimes, was sufficient to bring down Senatorial thunders which would shake the two continents. And yet here, when there was vital occasion, when foreign Powers were recklessly tampering with the very lifestrings of the nation, there was not the slightest whisper.

Mr. SUMNER's speech, clear and cogent as it is, would have had far greater influence had it been delivered from his seat in the Senate. His responsibility, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would have imparted to it, in that place, an air of greater authority. Yet we are exceedingly thankful for it, even as it comes; and we trust that it will be widely read and pondered upon in Europe, at least in England. It ought to do great good. There is nothing in it calculated to offend national sensibilities. It is a calm appeal to reason and conscience; and such appeals, when founded on truth, though they may be futile with individuals, are never made to a great people without some effect.

Americans have too quickly made up their minds that nothing is to be hoped from the justice of England. They seem to have settled down into a grim feeling that it is labor lost to seek further for a remedy, and that the only alternative for them is to bear their ills, and bide their time. Even the announcement that rams, and other destructive vessels of peculiar power, are about to be launched from the English coasts against our commerce, arouses no new wrath. It is realized that it is useless to warn England against the consequences of persisting in this course of wrong. Such warnings, however calmly they may be given, are at once caught up by the leading presses of the kingdom, and set forth as audacious Yankee *threats*; and there are no people in the world who sooner resent being threatened than the sturdy Saxon. Lord PALMERSTON himself did not disdain to play upon that sensibility when he made his flourish in Parliament that the Foreign Enlistment Act would be enforced, and that England would turn into the family of the Union with the same leading conspirators managing their affairs and still wielding their State powers in the National Councils.

By this non-embarrassing course to the Richmond junta, Mr. SEYMOUR doubtless thinks that his own political aspirations may be materially improved. But in this he may be wrong. To every depth of doughfaceism there are yet lower deeps; and while Mr. SEYMOUR may offer to take back the rebel chiefs into the bosom of the Government and country which their efforts have covered with wounds, under his *own* Presidency, some yet more supple tool of the Slave-power will underbid him by advocating Gen. LEE and Mr. DAVIS as the proper candidates for President and Vice-President of the Democratic party in the elections to take place next year.

As to Gov. SEYMOUR's declaration that he has "tolled without ceasing to do his duty to the soldiers from New-York:"—fortunately, his own speech supplies the precise measure and quality of this "toil." While, as we have seen, he has not, during his whole administration of our State affairs, sent four thousand men into the field to permanently reinforce our exhausted and wasted legions—he boasts that he has issued not less than "five thousand commissions"—this immense patronage and power of dispensing military promotions being the only "toil" connected with the army which has appeared to him worthy of being pursued "unceasingly."

Let the thinned ranks of our City and State regiments take comfort, therefore! Our Governor cannot send them reinforcements. He resists the draft. He throws obstacles in the way of every measure having for its object the finishing up of the rebellion. But in the dispensation of shoulder-straps he is willing to incur unceasing toil. Every squad of twenty or fifty men, the remains of some gallant regiment, can have a plenary issue of field, staff and line commissions—the only trouble being, that until their ranks are full, these commissions are empty honors, securing neither change of duty nor increase of pay; while the filling up of their ranks, the only means by which these commissions can be made operative, is something to which our Governor has "unceasingly" offered his most vigorous opposition.

Of course, though brought in with evident reluctance, and at the mere fag-end of the somewhat tawdry peroration of his address, our non-embarrassing Governor declares that he "will never consent to disunion." Some such clap-trap was thought necessary by the Democratic managers, who well know that the hearts of our people are unalterably devoted to the maintenance of our national integrity; and who have not forgotten that Mr. SEYMOUR himself was only juggled into his present high position last election partially upon the cry—"A more vigorous prosecution of the war." This one weak phrase of loyalty is the "poor penny worth of bread" to all the "intolerable quantity" of rebel aid and comfort contained in the foregoing portions of his address. This one phrase is absolutely all the speech contains which might not have been received with plaudits if delivered from the main portico of the Richmond Capitol. Our people cannot twice be deceived; and they have now had the means of contrasting Mr. SEYMOUR's declarations with his acts.

Gov. Seymour and his Riot Vigor.

Resolved, That the administration of HORATIO SEYMOUR as Governor of New-York meets our highest approval; * * * * his fidelity to the Constitution, the administrative energy evinced in promptly sending the militia of the State to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces, *and the vigor which he displayed in putting down a lawless and reckless mob*, and the statesmanship exhibited in his whole public action, present a record of which not only our own State, but the whole American people may justly be proud.

The above was the last of the series of resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention. Most pertinently, it is followed, in the official report of proceedings, with "adopted without debate." The italicised portion of the above resolution would certainly admit of no debate. From the Governor's New-York friends—those who gathered around him here during Riot week—the resolution must have begotten a grim smile—debate would certainly have secured a broad grin, and, perhaps, from those keenly alive and susceptible to fun, an indecorous guffaw. "*The* vigor *he* displayed in *putting down a lawless and reckless mob*"—it don't say in New-York—it don't say where—there was a little shamefacedness about the drawer of the resolution, and he wouldn't nail the unkind joke on all edges—but it means here in New-York! The vigor referred to, we presume, was exhibited when he reached the City on Tuesday, and addressed the mob in the City Hall Park. They ceased chasing and killing negroes thereabouts to hear him, and so soon as heard, renewed their work; *he* sympathized with their troubles, but wished they would bear them quietly, if they could, and if they couldn't, why bear them. Or, may be, his vigor "in putting down a lawless and reckless mob"—so the resolution reads, though the Governor called them "my friends"—was exhibited at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where a halting between two opinions was changed into a flinging between an hundred. Really and truly, we imagine His Excellency would have preferred it had that clause been left out. Still, it was there, and the resolution was adopted "without debate"—pretty much as when a glowing toast is given, "drank standing;" and 'twas not well HORATIO.

Rosecrans' Campaign.

Strategy, which was first the mania and then the mockery of our feeble public, has never had a more perfect illustration than the campaign in Tennessee, which has culminated in the capture of Chattanooga. Indeed, there is some reason to fear that the very *bloodlessness* of the victory which Gen. ROSECRANS has achieved will blind us to the surpassing importance of the victory itself. Victories won in the awful shock of arms, by their brilliant picturesque effects and sensational elements, readily address themselves to the public eye and ear; but victories won by simple superiority of generalship demand for their appreciation a finer sense and a deeper study. Besides, the very vastness of the theatre of war on which Gen. ROSECRANS is operating, and the imperfect knowledge people generally have of that theatre, compared with the familiar geography of the Virginia battle-fields, make an intelligent appreciation of his operations rare. Strategical operations—which are operations conducted *out of sight of* the enemy, in contradistinction to tactical operations, which are conducted *in sight of* the enemy—require for their appreciation a full knowledge of times and places; of roads, distances, lines of communication, lines of retreat, and the positions and relations of the contending forces.

If we can hardly expect that many will give military operations this thoroughness of attention, we need not wonder that so few have any adequate realization of the merit of Gen. ROSECRANS' splendid campaign. Works of the highest order in any realm of intellectual activity only grow into the fullness of understanding by time, and have, as COLERIDGE remarked, to "make the laws by which they are to be judged." The commander of the Army of the Cumberland must rest satisfied with having rendered his country one of the grandest and most permanent services in the field of war, and wait for his countrymen to grow up to the full measure of the stature of its greatness.

Viewed as a whole, the campaign of Gen. ROSECRANS, from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, presents three brilliant flank movements—first on Shelbyville; secondly, on Tullahoma, and thirdly on Chattanooga. But this generalized phrase, so easily spoken, gives but a faint idea of the prodigious difficulties in the practical execution of what seems theoretically so simple. In the first place, the material obstacles encountered in the nature of the country, the roads, the rivers to be crossed, the weather, the length of communications, the difficulties of supplies, and ten thousand other "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," have been such as rarely beset an army in any country, and never before in ours. Then, it must be remembered, that in making a turning movement on the flank of an enemy, one by the very act exposes his own flank. The care, the watchfulness, the intense anxiety that then press upon a General for his communications, for his rear, for his train and supplies, (without which an army is helpless,) are, of course, simply inconceivable. It is a case in which one risks much to gain much. The gain is appreciated; but the labor, the solicitude, the infinite wear and tear of mind and body that bring it about, can necessarily be known but to few.

Gen. ROSECRANS' method of using up the rebel army has not been the less complete, for that its results do not appear in lists of killed and wounded. The rebel army of the West, which the iron discipline of BRAGG has been so long working to cement and solidify, is to-day a routed, demoralized band, with so little power of cohesion, that it can hardly be called an army. This has been brought about by moral rather than by material means. It is the result of a steady process of demoralization, wrought by ROSECRANS' strategy. Had a battle been fought for the possession of the first of the series of rebel strongholds, at Shelbyville, and been simply of the kind named "drawn," (for it could hardly have been decisive,) it would, no doubt, have left BRAGG's army in quite as good condition morally as it was before. But to be forced to *retreat* from that stronghold—that was the rub. And when this was done, not once, but at every advance of the Union *force*, and position after position, which had been pronounced impregnable, abandoned, it would have needed more than BRAGG's iron discipline to hold his men together. Desertions, progressively increasing, began as he retreated, and desertions, not singly, but in squads and companies. By the time BRAGG reached the Tennessee River, ten thousand of his men had come in and given themselves up, and he crossed the mountains to Chattanooga with a demoralized mob, shouting scandalous rhymes against a commander they had ceased either to trust or respect.

As a whole, we say Gen. ROSECRANS' generalship has been as brilliant as its results have been solid. We are anxious that the public should do full justice to both. A surfeit of battles has made us callous to defeats and almost indifferent to victories. The public grows *blasé*. This is wrong. We must restone our interest. It is unjust to follow with languor the living progress of campaigns whose history posterity will read with adoration.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.—The resignation of Gen. BURNSIDE is announced from Cincinnati. No cause is assigned in explanation of this step, though it is believed he had contemplated it for some time. We are sure the bitterest of Gen. BURNSIDE's enemies ought not to begrudge him the opportunity of retiring from the command of the Department of the Ohio with credit to himself. If Gen. BURNSIDE has not always acted wisely, no man can doubt that he has always acted honestly, conscientiously and patriotically. It was his misfortune to have had, in the command of the army of the Potomac, a weight thrust upon him greater than he could bear, and greater than he felt he could bear. His last campaign, though it did not afford him the occasion for any brilliant feats of arms, was yet well planned and executed with entire success. It must be a gratification to him, as it is to his friends, that not an armed rebel remains on the soil of the Department he had commanded.

Tammany and Mozart.

For the past month that venerable damsel, Tammany, has been arrogant and boastful of what she would do at the Democratic State Convention. To read her organs and hear her leaders, one would suppose that young Mozart was, in advance, hidden from sight and sound beneath the amplitude of her crinoline. So confident was the old lady of this that it was declared she would not sit in the same Convention with the wild, reckless, unprincipled Mozart, and that, with maidenly modesty shocked and outraged, she would retire if this bold, vigorous, and at times indecorous youth, was admitted. On getting to Albany, however, the question was found not so much to be whether Tammany would sit with Mozart, as whether Mozart would sit with Tammany; whether the latter would be allowed to sit at all. Mozart, with becoming and commendable gallantry, came to her aid, however, and while rejecting the billing and cooing which sought to propitiate, at the same time did service toward her retention. Her delegation, headed by the old War Horse, and composed of seventeen, who with very few exceptions were office-holders, instead of withdrawing as threatened, found great cause for thankfulness in that they were not wholly excluded, and stood ready to gratefully pick up such crumbs from the political platter as were too small for the attention of Mozart.

What a commentary all this is upon the assumed devotion to principle of this section of the Democratic party! Whilst making great pretensions and laying claim to exclusive regularity, we find Tammany submitting to kicks and cuffs rather than be considered outside. True it is that Tammany has outlived her day. Her only capital is in her antiquity. Repeatedly of late years has she been elbowed from her position as regular organization of the Democratic party; her many peccadilloes have driven away the masses, leaving her but few beyond participants in spoils of office, in fat contracts and municipal speculations.

Mozart will undoubtedly avail itself of the advantage of the Convention's recognition. The leaders now see that the coalition with Tammany last Fall was a grievous mistake, and already is the matter of a nomination for the approaching Charter election, independent of any and all action of the old dame, openly canvassed. Having been recognized as regular in the State Convention, Mozart will doubtless feel that it is fully capable of taking care of itself at the polls, and that any union with its old rival will result in deceit and injury. The Mozart leaders doubtless shudder, also, lest, in a coalition with Tammany, Mozart must be affected by her sins; and, as a scrupulous morality has found a sudden birth in the heart of the stripling, premonitions of an entire repudiation thus early exhibit themselves.

RE-ENACTING THE LAWS OF NATURE.—The responsibilities assumed by the Democratic party are every day becoming greater and greater. Their ambition now soars far higher than the restoration of peace or the salvation of the Union, as appears from the following resolution passed by the Rockland County Democratic Association:

Resolved, fourth, That the Constitution of the Federal Union was formed by white men for the benefit of the white race and their posterity. That we abhor and repudiate every attempt, come from what source it may, whether from prostituted Administrative power or proselyted Democratic politicians, through emancipation proclamations, or general army orders, to promote either an admixture or equality of the races, as alike contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and the dignity of our race, and in violation of the eternal decrees of God.

We hope every good citizen will feel duly sensible of the piety and patriotism of the Rockland County Democrats in helping to prevent the Republican party from nullifying the "eternal decrees of God." It is becoming, in fact, clearer every day that the whole solar system would be deranged if the peace party did not look after it. Combinations against the revolution of the sun in his orbit, or of the earth on its axis, are known to be rife among the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, and nothing but close watching on the part of the various Democratic organizations prevents them from plunging the universe into disorder. But we are in a position to state that nobody need feel alarmed about the matter, for the vigilance which has preserved us so far is certain not to be relaxed. Even if the Rockland Association were to be caught napping, our City Copperheads are always on the alert, and we venture to assert that they will save the sun and moon, as well as the Constitution of the United States, and bequeath them all three intact to our posterity; and all those persons who, while believing firmly that Providence has decreed the eternal inequality and separation of the black and white races, are nevertheless disturbed in their minds by the attempts of the Abolitionists to set this decree aside, and arrange matters in their own way, may also be of of good cheer. Neither the moral nor physical order of the earth will be disturbed. The Peace Democrats are taking care of both.

AN ERROR.—By a slip of the pen, the name of *Sheriff Lynch* was substituted for that of *Comptroller Brennan*, in the editorial notice we gave yesterday of the labors of the County Substitute and Relief Committee. It is the latter gentleman, Mr. BRENNAN, who, in his official capacity as a member of the Committee, has labored so efficiently and faithfully to forward the public interests in the matter of the draft.

LAUNCH.—The United States iron-clad steamer *Tecumseh* will be launched this morning, at 6½ o'clock, from the ship-yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

An Alliance Proposed Between Mexico and the South American States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Advices from San Louis de Potosi, Mexico, to the 16th of August, furnish us with the following highly important intelligence:

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and the representatives of the South American Republics to form a confederation of States, embracing the Republics of Chili, Peru, Columbia, the Argentine Confederation, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments on Mexico or any South American Republic.

The United States are to be invited to send delegates to cooperate in the movement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

STRINGENT MEASURES AGAINST DESERTERS.

Deserters from the several armies had better take timely notice of their coming disgrace, particularly that frightfully great host of absentees from the Army of the Potomac. Their names will soon be published in the newspapers of the several States by districts, and the character of military felons of the worst grade will be fastened on them inefficably. The War Department is determined to spare no efforts to countermarch these recreants to their fields of duty.

REVENUES FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from the Customs for August in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore amounted to $7,422,807.

THE TAX SALES IN FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The sales of rebel property in Florida, made by the Commissioners of Taxation and Confiscation, have been set aside as void for want of concurrence of all three of them in the proceeding, and for other irregularity on the part of two, who acted in the absence of their sick colleague. Commissioner LEWIS has cancelled the proceedings and ordered a new sale under strict instructions. Possibly similar errors in South Carolina will be obviated by Mr. LEWIS by timely directions that will not only give purchasers perfect titles, but will give to negroes an interest in the soil on which they were born, and secure to their children the blessings of the free school system of the Free States.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

CHARLESTON NOT YET SURRENDERED.

It appears that rumors prevailed in the Northern cities to-day that Charleston had surrendered. The official authorities here are entirely ignorant of such a gratifying fact. Not even a report to that effect has been prevalent in Washington.

SUBSTITUTE DESERTERS.

Advices from the Lower Potomac say that members of substitutes escape from the army by crossing the river on rafts into Maryland. The attention of the military is now turned to that direction.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington, the last absentee, Secretary WELLES, having just returned from the North, accompanied by the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Five deserters arrived in Norfolk last evening from the Second Louisiana regiment, stationed on the Blackwater. They report that the rebel force consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 1,000 in all. LONGSTREET was in North Carolina looking after Gen. PRICE.

The *Minnesota* arrived in Hampton Roads to-day.

Arrest of the Proprietors of the Baltimore Republican.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

B. H. RICHARDSON, and his son, FRANK A. RICHARDSON, and STEPHEN J. JONES, proprietors of the Baltimore *Republican*, were to-day arrested by order of Gen. SCHENCK, for venting their disloyalty by publishing in their paper of yesterday evening a piece of poetry entitled the "Southern Cross," and ordered South. The three were sent across Gun lines this morning. The proprietors of the *Republican* were frequently warned by the authorities here against the publication of disloyal sentiments in their paper.

The Draft in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

A dispatch from Columbus says that recruiting having failed to fill up the quota for this State, orders have been received from Washington to enforce the draft.

The number of men to be raised is 12,666, requiring the use of 16,000 names.

The draft will begin in this city next week.

Canadian Blockade Runners Building.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Evening Times* publishes a telegram from Quebec, saying that the steamers *Bermondsie* and *Caledonia* are understood to be fitting out at Quebec to run the Southern blockade, and that Hon. Mr. CARTIER is interested in the speculation.

Fair for the Benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

DERBY, Conn., Friday, Sept. 11.

A fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, held under the auspices of a society of young ladies in this town, closed this evening. The net proceeds will amount to about a thousand dollars.

The Swiss Shooting Festival.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY—PROGRAMME OF THE FÊTE.—The Swiss Society of Sharpshooters met, last evening, at ITTNER'S Hotel, on Grand-street, near Mercer, to complete their arrangements for the grand Schuetzenfest, or Shooting Festival, to come off at Jones' Wood on the 16th inst., and continue until the 19th. The object of the Festival is to create a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers of that nationality who have fallen in defence of the Union cause.

Mr. A. HUNSZAKERMANN, President of the Association, occupied the Chair, assisted by CHARLES SCHWARZ, Esq., Vice-President, and WM. KUNKEL, Secretary. A handsome collation was enjoyed during the evening by several Swiss gentlemen of note and other guests, including members of the English and German local Press. The festival will be conducted after the pattern of the celebrated annual Shooting Celebrations of Switzerland, and in all its appointments will be something novel to the American people, whose patriotism is appealed to, as well as their curiosity, in the present instance. On the spacious grounds at the Woods they have erected a shooting-hall some fifty-two feet in length and twenty-six in breadth, with all the requisite appendages of loading-stands, desks for clerks, stands for 12 markers of the sport, and ticket-offices. At a distance of 410 feet is situated the target house, with ten targets, the leading ones named "Switzerland" and "Liberty," and the others lettered respectively, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. To the left of the Shooting House is erected a temple in which the prizes for distribution to successful competitors will be exhibited. It is to be adorned with Swiss and American flags and evergreens, and a triumphal arch will decorate the entrance to the grounds. The concourse of spectators will, undoubtedly, be immense, and the splendid Central Park Band, of twenty pieces, will perform each day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On the last day, the famous Arion Singing Club will add their delightful talent to the enjoyment of the scene.

THE JEWISH NEW-YEAR.—To-day commence the ceremonies of one of the most striking and remarkable of the Israelite ceremonies of the twelve-month—the Jewish New-Year. The season will be observed with especial formality and care, and by all the societies and synagogues in this country. We shall endeavor, from day to day, to offer some notice of the transactions of a period so interesting to a large and influential portion of our community.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

Trade Between New-Orleans and the West Declared Free.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. WM. R. SIMS, arrived early this morning from New-Orleans Sept. 6, at 6 o'clock P. M. The *Evening Star* was to leave at 9 o'clock A. M., but was detained, by order of Gen. BANKS, to bring dispatches North.

Sept. 5, in Mississippi, passed brig *Nemesium*, Edwards, for New, bound for Boston.

Also a fleet of transports, with troops on board. Sept. 10, 20 miles south of Hatteras, passed a hermaphrodite brig, showing a blue signal with P in centre. Sept. 5, passed steamer *Geo. Washington*, bound up.

The *Evening Star* makes her time from her dock in five days sixteen hours.

The following important order regarding trade has been issued by Gen. BANKS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.—1. The trade of the City of New-Orleans with Cairo, St. Louis and the cities and towns of the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, is hereby declared free from any military restriction whatever. The trade of the Mississippi at intermediate points within the Department of the Gulf is held subject only to such limitations as may be necessary to prevent the supply of provisions and munitions of war to the enemies of the country.

2. The products of the country intended for general market may be brought into the military posts on the line of the Mississippi within the Department of the Gulf without restraint, viz.: at New Orleans, Carrollton, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

3. Officers and soldiers of the army are hereby directed to transfer to Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, Agent of the Treasury Department of the United States, or his deputies, taking receipts therefor, all captured, abandoned or sequestrated property not required for military purposes, in accordance with General Orders No. 86 of the Department of War.

4. The Military Court of this Department is hereby invested with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of extortion, excessive or unreasonable charges, or unjust treatment of officers and soldiers of the army of the United States by proprietors or agents of steamboats or other vessels in the navigation of the Mississippi or the Gulf; and upon conviction of any of the offences herein described, the offender shall be held liable to fine, imprisonment, or confiscation of property.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
G. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. A. General.

GOV. SEYMOUR ABROAD.

His Shortcomings from an English Point of View.

From the London Herald, (Tory.)

GOV. SEYMOUR'S correspondence with the President is not calculated to afford much satisfaction to those who elected him to his present office, and charged him with the defence of their rights and liberties against Federal usurpation. He seems rather to have been driven to take some sort of action by the murmurs of the people and the terrible lesson afforded by the recent outbreaks than to have come forward of his own accord to vindicate the freedom of the Empire State, and to protect her citizens against the agents of the conscription, who threaten to drag them from their homes to fight the battles of the Abolitionists against their friends and kinsmen in the South. He was elected as the champion of a party whose first object has always been the maintenance of the constitutional rights and the assertion of the sovereign character of the several States. He was chosen distinctly as the candidate of the Conservative opposition, pledged to resist the encroachments of the Federal power, and see to it that the war waged against the South was not made the pretext for the gradual suppression of liberty in the North. He was bound by every obligation which personal honor, political fidelity, and a distinct understanding with his constituents could impose, to permit no more of those outrageous violations of law and liberty by which the Federal Government had exasperated the citizens of the great Middle and Western States, and strung the Democratic party into renewed life and vigor—to allow no more arbitrary arrests, no more *lettres de cachet*, no more usurpation by Federal officers of authority belonging only to the lawful magistrates of the State. His nomination was understood in this sense by his opponents, the more violent of whom hoped and believed that President LINCOLN would either seize him while the canvass was yet going on, and imprison or banish him, as VALLANDIGHAM has since been banished for what were called his treasonable menaces against the Federal Government. His election was accepted in this sense by the President and his Ministers who suddenly paused in their career of tyranny, retched and stammer by the peremptory tone and defiant attitude of the greatest of Northern States. Gov. SEYMOUR had a great opportunity. He might have secured forever to the liberties of his State. He might have put a final stop to Federal encroachment and Presidential usurpation. Possibly, had he acted with vigor and with wisdom, he might have compelled the termination of the war. But he had not the moral courage which his situation demanded. Like most American politicians, he trembled lest he should, by a too decided adherence to his principles, place himself in opposition to a portion of his party, or find himself deserted by the current of popular feeling which had brought him into office. Again, like nearly all Northerners, he lacked the nerve boldly to confront illegal violence with legal force; and, taking his stand on the law, to offer open resistance to military lawlessness. The Federal Government recovered from its alarm; it took the measure of the new Governor of New-York, ascertained that he was not a man to be feared, and resumed its course of tyranny, if judged rightly. Even now that it has ventured on the last and extremest stretch of authority, and proceeds to snatch from the States their control over the persons of their citizens, and their rights over their own military force, it meets only with a tame and gentle remonstrance from the Governor of the Empire State, who alone has any executive authority within its borders, on which to base the right to call out its militia, and who, if he dared to exercise it, has ample power to arrest every recruiting agent whom the Federal Government may send to lay hold of the conscripts, and cause him to be tried as a kidnapper before the State tribunals. It is plain, from the tone and spirit, even more than from the language, of his letters, that his constituents need expect no protection from him; and that, if the draft is to be resisted at all, it must be resisted, not by the organized power of the State, but by the unorganized resistance of the citizens. New riots there may be; bloody conflicts may possibly take place; but the man who could since avert such conflicts and prevent riot by enforcing the law and defending the liberty of the State, will confine himself to such opposition as may be offered, with no risk and little trouble, through the medium of the Post-office.

The chief part of the Governor's remonstrances consists in a protest against the inequality with which the conscription has been levied. In districts of nearly equal population, containing very nearly the same number of men within the limits of age assigned by the conscription edict, the number drafted varies exceedingly, and by a curious coincidence it happens that the districts on which an excessive percentage is levied are, without exception, districts which had voted for the Democratic candidates at the last elections, while those which escape too easily are, without exception, those which on the same occasion gave a Republican majority. On this account Mr. SEYMOUR pleads for delay, and a new assessment. The President treats the demand with a contempt which is scarcely restrained within the bounds of official courtesy. He cannot very well insist, in the face of the facts put forward on the authority of the Federal census, that the levy is just and equal; but he will hear of no delay. The quota demanded from the most heavily assessed districts shall be reduced to the average of the more favorable; the Democrats shall, to begin with, render only as many victims as their Republican neighbors; and after this the former shall be reassessed, to see how many more men may be exacted from them. This is poor satisfaction for the sufferers, in answer to their Governor's first demand. But his second receives a still more insulting reply. Mr. SEYMOUR argues that the war has been undertaken in vindication of the law—a most damaging and uncalled for admission on his part; that 300,000 Northern citizens have fallen in the attempt to vindicate the law, by robbing and murdering the people of the South; and that it is becomes the Government, which has appealed to arms in the name of the Constitution, to "*preserve, by military violence, the imposed upon the loyal*" States a measure which at least one-half of the people believe to be altogether unconstitutional. He doubly bluffs a doubt whether it is to be resolved to enforce the conscription in defiance of a judicial decision in its favor, the people will submit to it without resistance; and he demands that the question should be formally laid before a tribunal of adequate authority, with a sworn decision he promises that every one will be enforced. There is no time (and figures in this record, of which Mr. LINCOLN might easily have availed himself. The first is that the Supreme Court has now a Republican majority, three of its Judges being mere creatures of Mr. LINCOLN, appointed since this conscription, and that, therefore, he could rely on a decision in his favor. The second is, that it is in Gov. SEYMOUR'S power at any moment to bring the matter to an issue, by sending the recruiting agents of the Federal Government for trial, when they will resist the Constitution set to their charge, and thereby bring the whole case under the cognizance of the Federal tribunals, and ultimately of the Supreme Court. Mr. LINCOLN might, therefore, easily have accepted the challenge, certain of a verdict; or he might have reminded the Governor that the Courts were open to him without the necessity of consulting the pleasure of the Federal Executive. But the President seems resolved to stultified alike his Constitutional and his Democratic opponents, and to appeal to arms in defence of the conscription, whether it be legal or not. He has no objection to have the constitutionality of the draft ascertained by an appeal to the proper tribunal; but in the meantime, constitutional or not, the draft shall go on. The President wants men; and whether it be legal or not, he intends to take them. What a profound degradation of the States, the people, and the Judiciary, is revealed by this cool determination of the Government to execute first and try afterwards. The Judges are either so servile or so powerless, that it is not worth while to wait for their decision; the States and the people are sunk so low that they may safely be forced to obey the President's will before they know whether that will be not, as is commonly supposed, in flagrant opposition to the law.

The final weakness of the only man who at this moment possesses the power to compel obedience to the Constitution, and to restrain the encroachments of the Federal Government upon State rights and individual liberty, will probably make official resistance to the draft impossible. The Irish and German immigrants who will furnish nine-tenths of the quota of New-York, simply because they are too poor to pay for exemption, may thank Gov. SEYMOUR for their painful lesson upon the real value of liberty and equality to the State of New-York. If they choose to stand upon their legal rights, real or supposed, they must vindicate them by force; the protection of the law is denied to them by the want of vigor and conscientiousness on the part of the appointed guardian of the law. Whether they will submit in sullen silence, or break out again in violent and murderous insurrection, we cannot pretend to guess. But if the disgraceful scenes which recently terrified the Empire City should be renewed—if more dwellings should be fired and more negroes assassinated—if the outbreak of the conscripts and the last remnants of civic liberty should be trampled down at once by the Federal soldiery, the responsibility of all these calamities will rest with the man who, having the means to prevent wrong, was satisfied to protest against it—who, being intrusted with power to maintain the law, was content to write remonstrances against its flagrant and outrageous violation.

Amusements.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—It will be seen by advertisement that this new and elegant theatre, on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, opens for the regular season on Monday. It is under the lessee and managership of Mr. GERARDE HARRISON, and the Company embraces many well-known for their talent. The promise is that the enterprise will be an entire success. Two excellent pieces, affording capital opportunity to test the Company, are presented—BUCKSTONE'S fine comedy of "Married Life," and the musical after-piece of a "Loan of a Lover."

Fire at Staten Island.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Friday, Sept. 11.

The Pavilion Hotel, situated on the top of Pavilion Hill, a short distance from the Quarantine Steamboat Landing, caught fire at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was totally consumed. Part, or nearly the whole of the furniture was saved. The building was a frame one, and the loss cannot amount to much. The cause of the fire is unknown.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The prisoners captured in this harbor last Winter on the privateer *J. W. Cheyman* have been allowed to procure bail, the leaders in $15,000, and the others in $10,000 each. Only one of the privateersmen, named GERATSOUSE, has thus far succeeded in obtaining bail.

THE FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.—By General Orders No. 9, issued by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, and elsewhere published, Commandants of regiments on in duty Pennsylvania and Maryland June and July, are directed to make full report of their services to the Major-General on or before the 10th inst. Commandants of regiments serving here during the Riots are to furnish their pay rolls on or before the 14th inst. The order also instructs members of the Division where to apply for exemption, but also very properly urges every one to procure a substitute.

ARRIVAL OF A RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE.—The Russian steam frigate *Oslyaba*, Commander BOULAKOFF, from Cadiz, arrived at this port yesterday. She is a propeller, of 2,800 tons burden, has engines of 350 horse power, carries 450 men and mounts 35 guns. On her arrival she saluted the fort on Governor's Island, which was responded to. She is at anchor off the Battery.

OUR CITY MORALLY CONSIDERED.—Rev. O. C. GOSS will give the first of a series of twelve discourses, upon the above subject, at the Christian Alliance Tabernacle, No. 440 Broadway, to-morrow evening. Among the sub-subjects are the Mixed Classes, Neglected Children, Down Town, Up Town, &c.

NATIONAL SALUTE.—In accordance with Special Orders No. 54, issued by Brig.-Gen. CANBY, the national salute will be fired at noon to-day, from the fort at Sandy Hook, Fort Lafayette, Castle William, and Fort Schuyler, in honor of the recent Union victories at Morris Island, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The principal Sunday School of the Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, meets at 2 o'clock P. M., to-morrow. Service in the chapel at 7½ P. M.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Recherche, Delicate and Gentlemanly Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Magnificent Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, 37 Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
Dr. B. U. PERRY, the Dermatologist, having filled his Boston engagements, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all cutaneous diseases.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Best" and also the GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

1863.—Gents.—1863.
GENIN'S Fall styles for gentlemen, ladies, misses and boys, now ready. The trade supplied.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 459 Broadway,
East side 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Wheeler and Wilson's Highest Premium Sewing Machines.
"The favorite for families."—TIMES.
And Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stands, 505 Broadway.

Persons of Costive Habit (particularly females) will find an invaluable remedy in JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, restoring them organs to a healthy condition; remove headache and that feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit, and withal—no matter how long a time they may be taken—instead of promoting the weakness and lassitude which generally follow the action of purgatives, they promote an appetite and impart strength and vigor to the whole frame.

Used in conjunction with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, they are invaluable in dyspepsia and kindred affections. In connection with JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, they are a sure remedy in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and also in the various diseases incident to females.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only licensee of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Rheumatism, Paralysis and Numbness of the limbs are cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Bath, Nos. 5 and 7 4th-st., near Cooper's Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative will Restore your hair to its original color; will cause hair to grow on bald heads. Depot No. 261 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

Cures, Reviews, Invented Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 695 Broadway.

Hiller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and quickest in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 68 Dey-st., N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—N. BSB & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 3 Vesey-st. Also suspensories, surgeons' bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady in attendance.

No Holiday Gift compares with "Craig's Microscope" and mounted objects. It magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times; is so simple a child can use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction. Price, in brass only, $5; in hard rubber, $3 50. Microscopic mount, prepared for it, with a beautiful preparation, $1; by mail, 5c. extra. 24, HENRY CRAIG, No. 441 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Illustrated circular to dealers.

MARRIED.

ATMAR—SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by Rev. S. F. Parker, D. D., FREDERICK S. ATMAR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY, youngest daughter of Seth Seymour, of the former place.

SURANNE—ERVIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Spring Brook, Luzerne County, Penn., on Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D., Mr. JAMES B. SURANNE, of Scranton, and Miss KATE L. ERVIN, of Spring Brook.

EWARD—KENDALL.—In Longwood, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, by Rev. J. Lewis Dixon, CHARLES V. EWARD, M. D., of New-York, and ELIZABETH LAWRENCE KENDALL, of Gloucester, Mass. No cards.

DIED

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, after a short illness, DANIEL AUSTIN, of Brooklyn, member of the Graduating Class of Dartmouth College, aged 21 years.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, at 2 o'clock To-day (Saturday) afternoon, Sept. 12. Relatives are invited to the house of his uncle, Edward B. Bowen, No. 46 Willow-st., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

ANSON.—In Sing Sing, on Friday, Sept. 11, JANE, wife of William Anson, and daughter of Rev. Theodosius Clark.

Funeral on Sunday, Sept. 13.

BALCH.—On Friday, Sept. 11, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of William Dolge and Ellen M. Balch, aged 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. B. Melville, No. 139 Liberty-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARSON.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Sept. 10, WILLIE, son of George W. and Laura A. Carson, aged 8 years.

CALLENDER.—In Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 7, ARABELLA Dexter, wife of Benjamin Callender, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn.

CALDWELL.—Departed this life, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mr. JAMES H. CALDWELL, of New-Orleans.

Friends desirous of viewing his remains are respectfully requested to call at No. 91 Prince-st., this City.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday night, Sept. 9, JEREMIAH V. D. FOWLER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Little Neck, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Boats will leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 8 o'clock A. M., to connect with cars at Hunter's Point for Flushing, where conveyance will be in waiting. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FOSDICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 10, of the real disease of his uncle, Charles Fosdick, of Yorktown, Frederick S., only son of George A. Fosdick, of New-Orleans, La., in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train of Hudson River Railroad. His remains will be taken to New-Orleans for interment.

☞ New-Orleans papers will please copy.

KLINE.—On Friday, Sept. 11, Miss ELIZABETH KLINE, daughter of Jane and George F. Kline.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

NELSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, after a long and valiant illness, ELAVIE, wife of Charles Nelson, and eldest daughter of the late Edwin Pierson, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., where the relatives, friends, and the congregation, are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—In Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH M. PHILLIPS, wife of A. B. Phillips.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

VOORHEES.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 10, HELEN VOORHEES, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West 16th-st., on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIET.—On Friday, Sept. 11, after a short illness, SARAH WILLIET, eldest daughter of the late James Willet, of this City.

The relatives and friends of her brothers, James C. and Charles H. Willet, and of her brother-in-law, Henry Greenleaf and Adam T. Tisdale, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Charles S. Willet, at Bloomfield, N. J.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, AMANDA M. WEBSTER, wife of William V. Webster, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Point Star Lodge, No. 345, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 170 East 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill and Hudson papers please copy.

WALL.—In Harlem, on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, of consumption, ELIZA, daughter of Franklin J. Wall, aged 23 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 470.—Sept. 11, 1863.
31, 17, 62, 6, 67, 23, 65, 59, 13, 55, 33, 57, 32, 60, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 480.—Sept. 11, 1863.
52, 15, 5, 14, 10, 47, 6, 70, 26, 12, 64, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COLGATE & CO.'S XX STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by COLGATE & CO., Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers, No. 6 DUTCH-ST., between John and Fulton sts.

"COSTAR'S"
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VERMIN—EXTERMINATORS.
FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOSQUITOES, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &c., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.

"15 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Too Common to the Human Family."
"Less vermin out of their holes to die."

Sold by all druggists everywhere.
Beware of all worthless imitations.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MUSQUATO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE.
All new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. G. L. & F. E. KELTY,
No. 252 BROADWAY, New-York.

WHY PAY SO HIGH A PRICE FOR JAVA When KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE has to it its strength, with all its fine flavor? Only 35c. per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade, near Greenwich-st. Sold by all grocers.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR,
AND
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON HISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for FIVE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON HISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON HISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON HISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON HISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON HISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a sickly countenance, which was observed by Providence to come to Dr. VON HISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON HISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 330 2d-av.

No. 136 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON HISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON HISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON HISENBERG removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 22, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON HISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain near the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON HISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Benefactor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON HISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON HISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 72 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped by accumulation of continual secretions of the throat, the chills running over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest, and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Hisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Hisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 220 6th-st.

DR. VON HISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MILITARY PAPER.
THE UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
The third number of this paper is issued to-day. The following is the table of
CONTENTS OF NO. III.
[SATURDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1863.]
THE MILITARY SITUATION.—A Careful View of the Military Situation.
CORRESPONDENCE.—The Cavalry Service—Systems in Procession—The Military and Naval Academies—Volunteer and Regular Navy Officers—Iron-clads and Wooden Vessels—Our Army Uniform—Our Improvements and Our Mistakes—A Letter from Major-Gen. Casey on a Tactical Question. Readers in this correspondence are letter-writers, prominent officers of the Army and Navy, discussing questions of interest to the two services.
PARROTT GUNS.—A valuable article on these celebrated guns, showing the peculiarities of their construction, and giving some statistics of the ranges of the different guns, their weights, and other interesting particulars.
ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—An exhaustive article upon the changes and present condition of Artillery in this country, from the pen of one of the oldest and most distinguished artillery officers in the United States service.
THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.—The first of a series of papers explaining the reorganization of the medical staff in the European armies.
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Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 26, 1863, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proceeds of the said subscriptions will be applied at the Comptroller's Office, and after FRIDAY, the 25th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Bank of the Bank Commerce, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts allotted for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1887, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

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American Telegraph.	Continental Insur. Co's.
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OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of October.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 22d day of September inst., until the 9th day of October next.

N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VINCENT TILTON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

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American Express.	Humboldt Insurance Co.
Bell Railroad.	Lorillard Insurance Co.
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NATIONAL THEATRE.

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NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

THE ALHAMBRA.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

PARK THEATRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

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ROSECRANS AND BURNSIDE

The Official Reports of Their Recent Successes.

Our Movement on Bragg's Flank and Rear Progressing.

The Capture of Cumberland Gap

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The following dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS has been received at headquarters:

CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE, Sept. 9, 1863—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the toil of his retreating columns will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river there are crossing.

The following official report from Gen. BURNSIDE, concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap, has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty odd cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen. SHACKELFORD, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. DE COURCY being on the Kentucky side with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M., to-day without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

Gen. BURNSIDE, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee by the capture of the rebel force defending Cumberland Gap, tendered his resignation to the War Department by telegraph. His hearty cooperation with Gen. ROSECRANS, forbids the presumption that this step originated in any difference as to relative rank and command. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the republication of certain of his measures by the Government, but did not take it until he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

The movement into East Tennessee was made in two columns over two routes. Gen. BURNSIDE, with 12,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, and several batteries, made for Kingston, London and Knoxville, in forced marches. After occupying the latter place, he pushed northward with a small force to meet the Twenty-third corps, under Gen. HASCALL, which had, in the meantime, turned Cumberland Gap on the right. By following the route through London and Williamsburgh, with it he surrounded and forced the surrender of Gen. FRASER.

The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Flag Presentation to the First Massachusetts State Volunteers.

Speech of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston.

The First Massachusetts regiment, now stationed on Hilton's Island, in our upper Bay, was honored, yesterday, while reflecting honor, by the presentation of an elegant flag sent to them by the City of Boston, whose Chief Magistrate came hither to bestow the gift in person. In the morning a large party, consisting of several distinguished citizens and many members of the Press, left this City for the island, where they were handsomely received by the officers in charge. Among the company were Gen. CANBY, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Col. ENGLE, the Inspector-General of the Army of Gen. GRANT, LEWIS W. TAPPAN, Gen. REED COWDEN, whose faithful services in a score of battles are known to the entire country, Hon. E. C. COWDEN, Gen. WM. DWIGHT, Gen. J. S. TYLER, President of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, Capt. CLINTON, and many others of no inconsiderable note. MAJ.-Gen. HANKS was also present, and contributed greatly to the pleasure and interest of the occasion.

The troops were drawn up on the esplanade of the fort, and in admirable array and discipline received the announcement of the compliment extended to them with great enthusiasm.

Amid the music of the regimental band and continuous cheering, Mayor LINCOLN came forward toward the front line of the regiment, and, holding the banner in his hand, thus addressed the brave fellows who breathlessly listened:

MR. COMMANDER, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT: As the representative of the City of Boston, I am here with my associates to-day, bearing with me a standard as a symbol of the continued interest which her people feel in your prosperity, and as an expression of their gratitude for your gallant achievements in aid of the national cause. The elegant flag which was presented to you on our beautiful Common, when you left your homes, has come back to us tattered and torn, the color of its fair fabric faded, its gold dimmed by the smoke of battle, but every thread of its honored remnant more precious than at first, because of the story of the heroic deeds which have been witnessed under its silken folds. I know that you are ever sustained by the noble impulses which caused you to volunteer for the defence of our country, in this perilous epoch of our nation's history; but, at the same time, it must be grateful to your feelings to understand that your fellow-citizens at home appreciate your services, and desire in some humble way to show their sense of the obligation, and to give proof of the sincerity of their regard. It is under the influence of such sentiments, and to embody in some tangible form this idea, that the City Council of Boston has prepared a new flag to take the place of the old one, believing that the future history of the regiment will sustain the honored name which its past career has achieved, and that new glories and ever progress in the martial calling to which you have devoted yourselves. Your regiment—the first in name—was also first in point of time to leave old Massachusetts to volunteer for three years' service in the army of the republic, and hailing from historic revolutionary Boston, the Capital of the Commonwealth, its deeds have become household words and have aroused an unusual glow of patriotic pride on the part of your friends at home. This is not the occasion to recount the number of your engagements or to speak of the fields on which your laurels have been won. Your children will rehearse that story to their children at the fireside at the evening hour, and the future historian of your casualty will engrave your names and fame with those of your brothers in arms on his immortal page. In almost every engagement, from the first battle of Bull Run to the last battle of Gettysburgh, through the whole unchecked career of the noble Army of the Potomac, your regiment has given the proof of their valor and testified to the mettle of its men; and though its ranks may be thinned and many a gallant comrade be absent from the roll-call, its spirit is unbroken and its courage undaunted as ever. I must confess that I do not regret, if, in the providence of God, it was necessary that rebellion must come, wicked as the rebels are, they have proved to Africa "formen worthy of our steel." If they had acted as so guards or pathpost, the glory of our own arms would not have been so conspicuous, nor the achievements of our own heroes forever the mystery of history. When the conflict is over, and we are again reunited as one people, we can then tell the nations of the world in arms, of the noble will ever exist in its power of peace and unity and glory. But I must not forget that I am not in the presence of men of words and not of arms. I must forbear to trespass so long upon your patience. Your regiment has had already four years of service, when the city authorities assembled to do honor to your first commander, (Col. GOWDEN,) when he retreated from the post of war; another awaits you when you return as successful soldiers to your homes. In the mean time, carry this flag as a pledge of our continued interest in your welfare. It comes from Old Massachusetts. Its folds are redolent with the fame of Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill. As you look upon it, it may put fresh vigor into your arms and a new courage into your hearts. Your past career, glorious as it has been, will be outdone by the future which awaits you. Mr. Commander, it is my privilege, as the representative of the City of Boston, in the name of its Government and its people to ask your acceptance of this gift, as a token of their regard.

These remarks were received with delight by the troops and immense applause by the concourse of spectators.

Col. N. B. MCLAUGHLEN responded in glowing terms to this memorable tribute and expressed the warm thanks of his troops to Mayor LINCOLN and the good citizens of Boston. The Chaplain of the regiment, a fine specimen of the Church militant who has never left his corps since it entered active service, then pronounced a touching benediction, and the troops concluded the ceremony with a splendid display of their proficiency in the exercise of arms.

The banner is of fine blue silk, bestrewn with golden stars, adorned on one side with the emblazonment of the seal of the City of Boston, surrounded with wreaths of palm and laurel leaves, around which are encircling bands inscribed with the names of fifteen battles, in which the Massachusetts First has nobly borne its part. On a scroll beneath is a legend of the date and intent of the presentation by the citizens of Boston, the whole forming a superb escutcheon. On the other side are the State arms of Massachusetts, surrounded by those of the Republic, enwreathed with tendrils of the oak of strength, the palm of victory, and the olive branch of peace.

When the military parade had concluded, a handsome entertainment was served, and mirth and sentiment closed the day, the guests returning to the City late in the evening, highly gratified with the day's experience.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS EVACUATING LITTLE ROCK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has advices from Arkansas to Thursday.

Escaped Confederate soldiers report that the rebels are evacuating Little Rock, and will make a stand at Washington.

The strength of the rebels has been greatly exaggerated. They have no more than 8,000 troops.

The steamer David Tatum was fired into by guerrillas, near Napoleon. A number of shots struck her pilot-house, but no one was hurt.

The guerrillas are very troublesome between Helena and Baton Rouge. They fired into the steamer John Ramey, above Donaldsonville, on the 31st of August, killing one and wounding thirteen.

Phrenology, in its application to all the various interests of the Human Race, including the Temperaments, and Man's Intellectual, Social and Moral Nature and how to improve it. Also, choice of pursuits given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Ethnology, Psychology and Physiognomy. $3 50 a year. September Number 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LAST DAY AND FAREWELL BENEFIT of C. W. CLARKE, at Barnum's Museum, where he to-day closes a most brilliant engagement. To accommodate the vast crowd that will be sure to throng the place, there will be three splendid performances. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, the exciting drama of the "Spectre Nun" and the Ghost; afternoon and evening, "The Drunkard," "Ghost and "Spectre Nun." Who doubts there will be full houses?

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—"We feel unable to do justice to this unique work which has now become the standard of fashions on the American continent."—*Canadian Post.*

The Fall Number, with magnificent illustrations, now ready and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with a valuable premium. No. 473 Broadway. Splendid premiums for clubs.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

OUT—KNOX'S Fall Style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans—John E. Baker, Mrs. Laborde and two children, Miss Laborde, Mrs. Wm. Baker, S. Barnett, Mrs. Wheeler, S. Brooker, J. W. Homan, Mrs. Oliver Higgins, M. J. Woodruff, K. McManus, A. Bischford, Mrs. M. Acora, D. S. McCarty, E. McCall, J. Norman Jackson, wife and servant, Mrs. Adams, Col. A. J. Derringer, Lieut. D. S. Barry, G. W. Miller and wife, Mrs. Edward Davis and wife, Mrs. G. W. Palmer and son, Mrs. Bennett Palmer, Rebecca M. B. Russell, Isaac Howe, S. D. Moody, John Blakeney, Mrs. William Hobbins and two daughters, Benjamin Offley, Henry S. R. Richards, Francis Dupre and wife, F. F. Doherty, J. Bloch, wife and child, Wilhelm Freudenstein, Israel Hirsch, H. Lederbusch, T. B. Baxter, Alexander Balzac, Mrs. Maitaro and two children, Louis Van Bempden, J. G. Page, Charles McGinness and three children, Mrs. Julia Mitsten, John Rogerson, W. H. H. Hancock, J. E. McGruder and wife, J. B. Lewis, J. J. White, Mrs. Isidor Isenberger, three daughters and son, Mr. Bennett, Robert Riley, two Misses Barrons, G. Allard Hall, Mrs. Mary Boyle, Marie Dorlon, J. L. Sears, A. M. Holbrook, John Wallbridge, C. Jennings, L. R. Pike.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. steam transport Charles Osgood, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut.-Gen. T. S. Wrought, 11th New-York Cavalry; Col. O. Olmsted, 12th do.; Lieut.-Col. Isaac Risley, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. Banks, 12th New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Cross, 4th Rhode Island.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon sets.....
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 23 | Gov. Island.. 9 43 | Hell Gate.. 9 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Nassau, N. Cunard; City of Baltimore, Morehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Mayflower, Robinson, Washington, James Hand; Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, Lopez & Kirkpatrick; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daniell.

Propeller S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, E. S & M. Briggs.

Barks Edith Rose, Wallington, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Fremier, (Br.,) Bromage, Dublin, John Jameson; Greyhound, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Venus, (Dutch,) ——, Curacoa, J. Foliot' Son; Native, (Br.,) McPhail, Philadelphia, Ernst, Son & Co.; Professor Say, (Norw.,) Bdahl, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs A. C. Robbins, (Br.,) Buckner, Cow Bay, Thomas James; Cupid, (Br.,) Brandenow, Halifax, D. E. De Wolf; Marianna, (Br.,) Andrew, Londonderry, John Jackson; Alpes, (Fr.,) Bonnet, Havre, Baetjer & De Varin.

Schooners Gaston T. Hubbard, Williams, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Sarah Wooster, Lord, Boston; C. & E. J. Peters, Fenician, (Brazilian,) ——, Rio Janeiro; Jonah Hatfield, Lowber, Island River, C. V. Haviland; Swan, ——, Baltimore; John G. Farris, ——, Baltimore; Benton Smith & Co.; E. Miller, Bonsall, Camden; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Hyman, St. Pierre, De Wolf, Starr & Ramsay, Granada, Washington, C. Bell; Francis, (Fr.,) Smith, Cayenne, Washington, C. Bell; Geo & Co.; Gen. Armstrong, Scofield, St. Johns, N. F., S. W. & T. Armstrong; Edwin, Peck, Calais, Me.; M. Maynor; Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George and St. Andrews, Jot Pryor & Co.; Ann Eliza, Stone, Hallett, Newark, &c.; Rachael & Sam; Shackstone, Allen, Bristol, L. Ramsy.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Cox, Newbern, N. C., 7th inst., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 10th inst., 30 miles east of Cape Henry, was reported by U. S. gunboat from Ape. she at once, who put a mail on board.

Steam frigate Octarara, (Russ.,) Commander Boutakoff, Cadiz 21 days. She is a screw ship of 3,200 tons and 800 horse-power; carries 36 guns and 450 men.

Steamer E. S. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to T. & H. Bridges.

Steamer Delaware, Bridges, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Cassandra, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & H. Briggs.

Steamer Chesapeake, Wilcox, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pulaski, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bridge.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daniell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Commodore, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Republic, Schmidt, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. and 223 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had two deaths among the passengers.

Bark Prima, (of Holstein,) Rahtsack, Cardiff 21 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard.

Bark Victoria, (Fr.,) Canevo, Messina, M. De Wolf & Co., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Nellie Griffin, Bridgetown and Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to T. T. Wright.

Brig Perla, (Br.,) Bezos, Sagua 22 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Van Sicklen.

Brig Kenneth, (Nor.,) Moxley, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Hervey Brake, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Blackler, Ghent Dec. C. B., 42 ds., with coal to J. Smithers.

Brig Victoria, (Sardinian,) Bisagno, Sanguer 7 ds., with lumber to O. B. Hamilton.

Brig T. B. Landwell, (Br.,) Lecain, Montevideo 35 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Funch, Edwards & Wendt.

Brig Sara, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Bennett, Barcelona 30 ds., in ballast to A. Lawrence & Co.

Brig Rosa, (Br.,) Mackay, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. E. Strain.

Brig W. H. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cockburn, Grand Turk, W. I., 12 ds., with salt to D. E. De Wolf.

Brig Mazzanilla, (of Portugal,) Havana, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Seneca Grinder, Ulark, Charleston, with lumber to master.

Schr. Electric Spark, Swanson, Twelve Pleasant 11 ds., with wood, timber, etc., to McColl & Flynn.

Schr. Pioneer, Mix, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to C. E. Strain.

Schr. Kate Bingham, Manor, Lechorn July 16, and 56 days from Gibraltar, with marble, rags, etc., to Thomas Dunham.

Schr. Charlotte, Graves, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with powder to master.

Schr. C. Knight, Whitney, Boston, with ice, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pioneer, McDonald, Wolfnish, N. S., 11 ds., with stone to C. H. Trumbull.

WIND—Sunset, S.

BELOW—Br. bark Victoria, from Messina, at Lower Quarantine.

Sailed.

Steamers Dudley Buck, De Maisy, Salem, Boykin and Miami.

Barks W. A. Sandee, Rome.

Brigs Samuel Kidder, Lole, Sarah Elizabeth, and Fortuna.

Schooners Ellenga, Sweet, Scranton, Highlander.

Miscellaneous.

The new steam-tug Wyoming arrived at this port last Sunday from Philadelphia. She is intended to tow to and from Sandy Hook and about the harbor. She is 72 feet long, 16 feet 8 inches wide, 8 feet depth of hold and draws seven feet. She is owned by W. Hoff, Jr., and Peter Hoff, Jr., the well-known Sandy Hook pilot, who will command her.

The schr. Charles Anna, Brownell, from New-York for St. George, Grenada, put into St. Thomas Aug. 30, in distress, having lost mainmast in a gale.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Arr. bark Pacific, from Cadiz July 26; Sylph, from Monrovia Aug. 4; brig Tunis, fm. Genoa Aug. 23; bark Florence, from Cronstadt July 15, passed Elsenaur 26th (?)

Spoken, &c.

Flatiron—bark, of Kingston, bound east, July 29, lat. 39, lon. 1 38.

Princessin Frederica—brig, bound east, 9th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

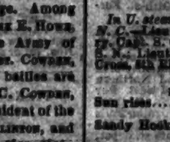
At Cienfuegos, Aug. 28, Br. brig Reindeer, for New-York in 14 days.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,
816 BROADWAY.
FOR CERTIFICATES SEE FIFTH PAGE.

READ DR. LIGHTHILL'S ESSAY
ON
DEAFNESS
And its Rational Treatment
IN TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS,
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine Theatre*, Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 3 to 9 miles. Specimens of the greatest transparent power to strength and improve the sight, without the distressing pain of frequent changes: the above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
No. 6073 Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO AFRICAN R. ANDREWS, No. 500 Greenwich-st. and 80 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Spices, Wines and everything else used in every family. Beware his servant.

IODIDE
IODINE WATER:
A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.
IT ACTS UPON THE
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,
AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.
AS A TONIC,
its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.
The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of
HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY
enables us to recommend
IODINE WATER
as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.
All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.
I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state, and I am pleased to say Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.
—JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. Henry Anders:
The sample of IODINE WATER issued by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.
Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward D. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:
IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1-7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c. E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:
"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our prayer was heard in a manner worthy of acceptance for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:
My only son, George F. Storrs, now 27 years old has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past two years he has had a severe sore on his breast; and lately one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover so perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.
GEO. STORRS.

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.
T. BESTELINO,
Musical Instruments,
197 Bowery.
The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
420 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will restore all diseases of the scalp and baldness of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
CERTIFICATE.
This is to certify that about six months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, but found them without benefiting my hair. Soon after using the Ambrosia, the hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is two feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. I therefore cheerfully add my name to the list of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.
60 Nicholas Hotel.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor,
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CABINET FURNITURE.
MEKEN'S
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 429 Broadway,
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Nos. 233 and 235 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

THE JUVENILE ORATOR.—MISS EVANS, of Aberdare, (only 15 years of age,) who has been most enthusiastically received in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, &c., will deliver her popular "Oration to Young Men" at the Church Presbyterian Church, 16th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., next TUESDAY NIGHT, at 7½. Admission 25 cents. See the remarks of the Rochester Republic.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THING,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,
And all Diseases and Derangements of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a
DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases
FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN and INFLAMMATION, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weaknesses
Arising from Excesses,
Habits of Dissipation,
Early Indiscretion or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
HEAVINESS OF THE EYELIDS,
Frequently Black Spots flying before the EYES, with temporary Suffusion, and Loss of Sight,
Want of Attention, Mobility,
Blotches,
With Horror of Society, Shyness,
Nothing is more desirable
TO SUCH PATIENTS THAN SOLITUDE,
and nothing they more dread for
FEAR OF THEMSELVES.
NO REPOSE OF MANNER, NO EARNESTNESS,
NO SPECULATION,
but a hurried TRANSITION from one question to another,
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon fasten
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that these are not frequently followed by those DIRE DISEASES,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS
And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption
BEAR FURTHER WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THIS ASSERTION.
In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden, and quite destitute of
MIRTH OR GRIEF EVER VISIT IT.
Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate:
With woeful measures wan despair,
Low sullen sounds their grief beguile.
Parents and Guardians
Caution your children against this EVIL HABIT. It is the greatest curse that can befall
A YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN,
Unfitting them for Happiness and Married Life.
They may not experience the consequences now, but must and will SOONER or LATER. The Constitution once affected with symptoms of
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU THE MOST SCEPTICAL.
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES,
the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in
Chlorosis or Retention,
Irregularity, Painfulness,
Or Suppression of Customary Evacuations,
Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
Is pleasant, and no Exposure.
It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby
Removing Obstructions,
Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,
Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in diseases of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "PHYSICIAN" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the most exciting
BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.
This is an affection of the Blood, and
ATTACKS THE SEXUAL ORGANS,
LININGS OF THE NOSE, FACE,
THROAT, WINDPIPE,
AND OTHER MUCOUS SURFACES,
Making its appearance in the form of ULCERS,
And is generally attended with a discharge
MORE OR LESS OFFENSIVE,
AND, IF NEGLECTED,
DESTROYS WHATEVER PART
IT MAY ATTACK.
THIS DISEASE IS OFTEN TRANSMITTED TO CHILDREN,
is contracted from the same cause, and often with Gonorrhœa, and both may exist at the same time. When such is the case
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
should be used in connection with the Buchu and HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH applied to the ULCERS.
Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla
Purifies the Blood,
And removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
GIVING TO THE COMPLEXION A
CLEAR AND HEALTHY COLOR.
In being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.
HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.
An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and of an Ulcerous Character, in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from Habits of Dissipation, to be used in connection with the Extracts Buchu or Sarsaparilla in such Diseases as recommended.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany each prescription.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES.
From 5 to 20 years' standing.
With remarks known to
SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Dr. Coxe's American Dispensatory, published by Simeon Ide, Vermont, Father of Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
Extract Buchu..... $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00
Extract Sarsaparilla..... $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00
Improved Rose Wash..... 50 cents per bottle, or six for $3 00.
Or, half dozen of each the $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
CURES GUARANTEED. ADVICE GRATIS.
AFFIDAVIT.